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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## WEBSTER CLAIM ON NEW ZEALAND IS DISALLOWED

### For 68 Years Efforts Have Been Under Way to Recover Large Sum

### AMERICAN WHALER BOUGHT LAND CHEAP

### Californian Gold Rush of Early '50s Attracted Owner Away From Dominion

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—Three arbitrators appointed by the United States and British Governments have finally disposed of the claim of the descendants of William Webster, an American citizen, against the New Zealand Government for compensation amounting to $1,225,000, allegedly due for land purchased by Webster in the early days of the colony's settlement, but appropriated by other owners. The claim has been under consideration for 68 years, and its origin goes back to the days before New Zealand had a properly constituted Government. The amount of compensation claimed has varied from $6,500,000 in 1859 (when the matter came before the United States Senate) down to the latest claim by Webster's descendants, which the joint tribunal has completely disallowed.

"Webster's little bill," as the affair has long been called in New Zealand, commenced with the land purchases of William Webster, an American carpenter and whaler, who came to the colony when the North Island bore the now forgotten title of "New Ulster." Responsible government had not been granted, and land speculators were busy with their bargains from the Maori, who was extremely generous in handing over unwritten titles to immense areas in return for presents of beads, blankets, axes and tobacco.

**Webster Claims 112,850 Acres**

Webster appears to have sold much of his acquisitions at $5 per acre, and when a treaty with the Maoris enabled the Government to make some effort to regularize the immense system of land speculation which had been prevailing, Webster put in his claim for 112,850 acres. He was awarded 7541 acres, but this had to be reduced to 2560 acres, the maximum area allowed by law to any individual.

A much-criticized decision of one of the land commissioners, awarding Webster over 17,000 acres, was due to the officer's opinion that Webster deserved special consideration because he was one of the most enterprising settlers in the colony. He had established a shipbuilding yard, several whaling stations, water mills, and other improvements. An early historian describes the former American whaler as a man of influence. He had good relations with the Maoris of Hauraki Gulf, which territory included an area from which many million dollars' worth of gold have since been mined, and he was the friend of the leading chief.

**"King of Waiou"**

Without Webster's sanction no European could plant his tent in that large territory. He established trading stations, shipped maize and potatoes to the thriving colony of New South Wales, and pegged out a claim to a portion of Auckland city long before the British authorities discovered that it was an ideal site for the capital. Webster was "King of Waiou," his influence and strength reposing in the "whare hoko"—the trading house.

"Tell me not of missionaries as civilizing agents," wrote an early

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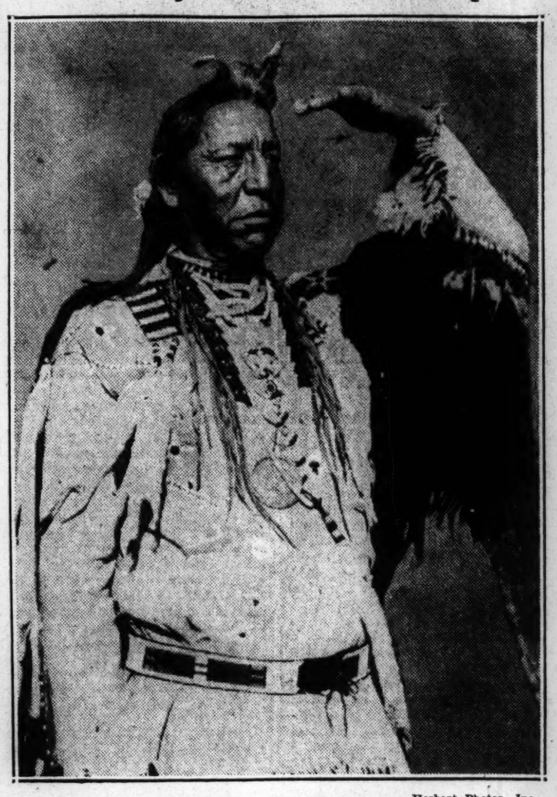
## *You Carry His Picture—Perhaps*



Herbert Photos, Inc.

CHIEF TWO GUNS WHITE CALF

The Chief's Likeness Appears on the "Buffalo Nickel." He Is of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana. Sculptors Selected Him as the Model Best Representing the Typical American Indian. He Was Chosen After a Country-Wide Search.

## STATE QUESTIONS BILLBOARD MEN

### Latter Cite Regulations Which They Claim Interfere With Business

While one billboard man could not name any specified rule of the Massachusetts Commission on Public Works as injuring his business, another named eight or nine of the regulations as interfering with his enterprise, in the hearing which continued before Frank H. Stewart, sitting as master at the State House today. The Outdoor Advertising Company seeks to enjoin the commission from enforcing its system of state regulations.

Charles O. Bridwell, sales manager for an outdoor advertising firm, could recall no instance in which any one of the state rules had interfered with his company's activities in business districts. He said that by limiting paint boards to 25 feet in length and 12 feet in height, placed 100 feet back from the highway, the regulation reduced the impression value of outdoor advertising.

**Tells of More Business**

A poster board, located 300 feet from the highway, is of negligible advertising value because of low visibility, he added. In direct examination by Lowell Mayberry, of counsel for a billboard interest, the witness denied that there had been a reaction against billboards in the United States but that on the contrary the investment in this advertising had increased 20 per cent a year in the last few years.

John J. O'Carroll, assistant to the general manager of the Springfield Advertising Company and the Hathaway Advertising Company, said that the rule forbidding roof signs in excess of 40 feet by 15 feet in height had injured his business. He also named two instances in which he had been prevented, under the regulations, from erecting boards on roofs within 300 feet of public parks.

Mr. O'Carroll also objected to the rules which required the removal of matter which the commission considered objectionable from billboards, saying that the company had no means of knowing what the commission would consider objectionable.

He took particular exception to Rule 6a, which authorizes the commission to refuse permits for the erection of billboards in the interests of public safety, sanitation, protection from fire hazard, and protection of scenic beauty. He said that the commission rejected application in which it referred only to this rule generally for its authority and refused to specify any particular objection. He also related conversations with members of the commission especially Commissioner Williams, in which he quoted them as taking an arbitrary attitude toward the granting of permit along any of the major highways.

## YUCATAN'S EMPLOYEES MUST INDORSE POLICY

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mex., Nov. 4 (AP)—Provisional Governor Bartol Garcia, newly appointed Governor of Yucatan, has ordered all public employees to express in writing within 24 hours their assent to the religious policy of the national and local governments, or to resign their posts.

The Governor also has issued a vigorous circular condemning the economic boycott against the religious laws and enumerating the losses caused the people because of it. Several priests and a number of prominent laymen who were arrested on Nov. 1 are still in jail and will be prosecuted by federal authorities.

## *INDIANS WIN BACK BUFFALO COUNTY IN DAKOTA VOTING*

### *Recapture Every Office for First Time Since Coming of "Paleface" Government*

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Nov. 4 (AP)—Buffalo County, South Dakota, has returned to the dominion of the Indian as a result of the election when a full county ticket of Indian candidates was victorious. This is said to be the first instance in American history since the coming of the "paleface" government, of such an occurrence.

The men on the winning ticket are Thomas Eagleman, clerk of courts; Charles Fish, auditor; Thomas Gaut, register of deeds; Wallace Ashley, sheriff; Joseph Irving, assessor, and Thomas Tutle, county commissioner. All the men measure up to white men holding similar jobs in other counties in education and experience, and are all of a progressive nature.

"What is the use," declared Mr. Eagleman, the new clerk of courts, "of the Government educating the Indians if they are not to take their proper place in the affairs of the country?"

Thomas Tutle, was an issue clerk back in the days of General Custer and has been active in the council of his tribe both here and at Washington. He now is a member of the Indian Black Hills Commission.

## JUDGE ENGLISH QUITS BENCH

### President Accepts Resignation of Jurist Who Faced Impeachment Trial

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The resignation of Federal Judge George W. English of East St. Louis, Ill., under charges to be tried by the United States Senate sitting as a court of impeachment on Nov. 10, was presented to President Coolidge today and immediately accepted. The retirement became effective at once.

Judge English's communication was presented to the President by a committee of three, Earl C Michener (R.), Representative from Michigan; Hatton W. Sumners (D.), Representative from Texas, and E. C. Kramer, St. Louis, Mo., chief counsel for the jurist. President Coolidge, upon receipt of the written document, immediately dictated a brief, formal acceptance. Judge English's communication was not made public by the White House.

The impeachment trial of Judge English that was to have begun in the Senate on Nov. 10, would have been the tenth proceedings of its kind in the history of the United States, and the first one in 13 years. The House of Representatives, as is required by the Constitution, after an extended investigation and many committee hearings, voted last April five articles of impeachment against the jurist, alleging misconduct in bankruptcy cases, usurpation of authority over state officials and improper treatment of members of the bar who tried cases before him.

Before adjourning for the summer the Senate went through the preliminary steps of administering to its members the special oath required by the Constitution in impeachment trials. It also received the charges of the House and the answer of Judge English. In this return, Judge English denied all of the allegations recited in the five articles of impeachment and asked that the charges against him be dismissed.

## NEW ENGLAND MERCHANTS ON GOOD WILL TRIP

### Tour of Virginia to Promote Industrial and Commercial Interests

Promotion of industrial and commercial interests between Virginia and New England and the bringing of these two sections of the country into closer trade relationship is the object of a three-day journey of about 20 leading New England business men to Fredericksburg, Va., beginning tomorrow. The party leaves Boston by special train early this evening and will return on Sunday according to the schedule.

Plans to assure federalization of the Cape Cod Canal, a discussion of selective agricultural immigration in excess of the prescribed national quotas, freight rates for coastwise shipments between Hampton Roads and New England, establishment of the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia, and means to obtain construction of a ship refuge off Assateague Island, will be subjects for discussion.

**Trips Prove Beneficial**

Much progress has been made along these lines during the last two years as a result of similar trips by business men of the two districts. The first trip took place last year when a large group of Virginian business men visited New England. This was followed by the organization of an independent body of business men, of which Edward G. Stacy of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce is the secretary. This committee arranged the present trip.

Harry F. Byrd, Governor, and Junius P. Fishburn, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, will head the Virginia delegation, and its other members will include Eppa Hunton, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad; C. H. Hix, president of the Virginian Railway, and William J. Harahan, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; Richard Crane, of Westover, one time minister to the republic of Czechoslovakia; the presidents of the largest coal corporations in Virginia; the heads of the largest steamship lines in intercoastal service between Virginia and New England and seven of the leading bankers in the State will be members.

**Prominent Men Attend**

Committees from each of the New England states have been invited to attend the meeting and acceptances are being received daily by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Conferences will be held near the boyhood home of George Washington and the homes of his mother, of Commodore Mathew Fontaine Maury, U.S.N., of John Paul Jones; of Gen. Hugh Mercer; and the Masonic Lodge where Washington was made a Mason. All of these spots will be visited.

Prominent business men from all parts of New England will participate in this trip including: Mr. Stacy; Clifford S. Anderson and Edgar J. Rich, both representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; A. W. Forbes of New Bedford, a director of the New England Council; William S. Rossiter, chairman of the New Hampshire group of the New England Council; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, and Stanley H. Bullard, a prominent manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn.

## SLOW PACE MOTORIST IS CHICAGO PROBLEM

### Traffic Speeding Necessary, City Survey Shows

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—The time has come when definite consideration must be given to minimum as well as maximum speed limits in Chicago and communities within the motoring area surrounding this city, according to Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research, Harvard University.

Mr. McClintock made a comprehensive survey of the traffic situation here and is shortly to report his findings and recommendations, through the traffic committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce to the city council.

"Drivers who insist upon holding traffic to a snail-like pace of 5 to 10 miles an hour on important streets should be subject to some legal prodding," Mr. McClintock said. "When streets are filled with vehicles, the slow driver regulates the speed of all flowing traffic and often delays hundreds."

The Illinois state law governing automobile speed restrictions in Chicago and elsewhere in this state was obsolete 10 years ago, he said, and immediate standardization of new speed regulations is needed.

## AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY MARKED

ROME, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Premier, Benito Mussolini, today led a throng of more than 20,000 persons in kneeling for a moment of silent prayer before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in commemoration of the eighth anniversary of the Austrian armistice.

Although Prince Udine, in the absence of Victor Emmanuel, nominally presided, Signor Mussolini was the central figure during the service at the royal church and again at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

## United States' Opportunity For Peace Leadership Cited

### Unique Position Gives Country Greatest Right to Ask Disarmament, Declares Professor Hart

Today presents the timely opportunity, and the United States the vehicle, to carry forward a definite program of leadership in disarmament and world peace, in the view of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, distinguished authority on government and professor emeritus of Harvard, who addressed the Women's Republican Club this morning on the general problem of war and its origins.

The complex composition of the causes of war received a clarifying discussion from Dr. Hart, who repeatedly emphasized that America now possesses not only the moral right but the obligation to assume a progressive initiative in eliminating by both precept and example those factors which engender uncertainty and frictional relations between nations.

Dr. Hart terminated this fall his active teaching at Harvard University to devote himself to research and writing, and in his address today brought to the Republican women some of the fruits of his 44 years as an instructor in the science of government, and of his many investigations in related fields.

**Holds Unique Position**

"The other allied nations came out of the World War via the Versailles Treaty replete with territorial accessions," he pointed out. "The United States, on the other hand, entered the war on the conviction that it was to end war, to preserve a greater peace, and emerged from the conflict claiming nothing, accepting nothing. This circumstance places this country in a position to lead and to demand of those other nations peace, prosperity and brotherhood.

"If the United States has the right to demand a peace, conditions peculiarly auspicious to this country create its obligation to take the leadership in promoting peace. From outside aggression it is virtually impregnable. Its material wealth, its tremendous man-power, its geographical security, make it possible for the United States to go further in carrying out a reduction of armies and armaments than many other nations."

While his address was directed almost exclusively to the pressing problems of war and peace, Dr. Hart punctuated his discussion with a comment on the possible amalgamation of the United States and Canada.

**Sees Link With Canada**

At this point he advanced the view that if United States capitalists would advance the money to build a canal to connect the commerce of this country with Canada via the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Canada would eventually become a political part of the United States. He did not take an occasion to extend his observations on this subject.

Dr. Hart indicated several obstacles to world peace, among which, in his view, are the fact that society has largely showed itself to be built on a program of force; the growth of powerful, armed and ambitious nations; a strong desire for territorial expansion, and a condition wherein the power and resources of the world are concentrated within a few large nations, rather than being more equitably distributed.

**Disparity of Power**

He pointed out that approximately one-half of the population, three-fourths of the wealth, and nine-tenths of the education, especially in natural science, are found in eight countries, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, China, Japan, Italy and the United States.

For this reason, he said, such organizations as the League of Nations or the World Court cannot enforce majority decisions, since the majority of member nations would quite likely not represent majority population or resources.

There are bad nations just like there are bad men, he observed, and until a nation can eliminate within itself the riots of a Herrin, or the banditry of big cities, world peace will remain an ideal.

When following the close of his address the audience did not respond to an opportunity to put questions to Dr. Hart, he smilingly commented as he withdrew:

"Evidently the members of the Women's Republican Club are accustomed to settle their differences of opinion in peace."

## *Pickin' Berries for Pickaninnies*

Keystone View Co.

Down on Cape Cod, Where the Cranberries Are Plentiful. This Woman Picks by Hand and at the Same Time Holds Her Baby All Day Long.

## *Cranberry Sauce on the Fourth of July Made Possible by Evaporating Machine*

WAREHAM, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Cape Cod cranberry growers are much interested in developing a new product, evaporated cranberries, which have only recently been placed on the market through the invention of an ingenious machine for overcoming the "waterproof" nature of the cranberry skin.

Hitherto all efforts to evaporate cranberries have met with little success, as the skins were fitted by nature to protect the berries from water. Any breaking of the skin to allow evaporation of the water within allowed the cranberry juice to come out and destroyed the value of the product. Little but the skin was left.

Under the new process a machine is used to puncture the skin of each berry with 15 tiny pin pricks. These do not allow the juice to escape but are sufficient to allow evaporation without destroying the identity of the berry. The result is a product that will keep almost indefinitely.

Fresh cranberries are in season from picking time, early September until about April 1. After that there have been no cranberries available until another crop ripened. Under the evaporated cranberry plan, the season for cranberry sauce is all the year around.

The Cape Cod Cranberry Growers' Association considers this a very great advance and one which will materially increase the demand for their special product. It will also serve as a means of saving cranberries in seasons where unusually favorable conditions make a crop greater than will be readily taken up by the market demand.

At present about one-half of the commercial cranberry crop of the world is grown on Cape Cod. It is one of the few crops which Massachusetts produces in excess of her needs. Leaving out of account a few small cranberry bogs in other parts of the State Cape Cod can be said to furnish all the cranberries eaten in the State and in addition ships out about $4,000,000 worth annually.

Through the system of reclamation which has been going on in recent years about 14,000 acres of waste bog land has been turned into productive cranberry growing. These bogs are owned and operated by more than 1200 men. They employ, at the busiest season about 10,000 men, women and children and a considerable part of these find year-round work in the cranberry industry. In developing the industry along modern businesslike lines the grow-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

## List of Senators Winning Election

**REPUBLICANS—21**

California.....S. M. Shortridge*
Colorado...Charles W. Waterman†
Connecticut.....Hiram Bingham*
Idaho.....Frank R. Gooding*
Illinois.....Frank L. Smith†
Indiana.....James E. Watson‡
Indiana.....Arthur R. Robinson¶
Iowa.....David W. Stewart‡
Iowa.....Smith W. Brookhart†
Kansas.....Charles Curtis*
Nevada.....Tasker L. Oddie*
New Hampshire.....G. H. Moses*
North Dakota.....Gerald P. Nye*
Ohio.....Frank B. Willis*
Oregon.....Frederick W. Steiwer†
Pennsylvania....William S. Vare†
South Dakota.....Peter Norbeck*
Utah.....Reed Smoot*
Vermont.....Porter H. Dale*
Washington.....Wesley L. Jones*
Wisconsin.....John J. Blaine†

**DEMOCRATS—14**

Alabama.....Hugo L. Black†
Arizona.....Carl Hayden†
Arkansas...Thaddeus H. Caraway*
Florida.....Duncan U. Fletcher*
Georgia.....Walter F. George*
Kentucky.....Alben W. Barkley†
Louisiana....Edwin S. Broussard*
Maryland.....Millard E. Tydings¶
Massachusetts....David I. Walsh¶
Missouri.....Harry B. Hawes†
New York.....Robert F. Wagner†
North Carolina..Lee S. Overman*
Oklahoma.....Elmer Thomas†
South Carolina..Ellison D. Smith*

*Re-elected.

†Elected for full term ending March 3, 1933.

‡Elected for both long and short terms.

¶Elected for short term ending March 3, 1929.

§Elected for short term ending March 3, 1927.

## FULLER VICTORY A DRY MANDATE, FORGRAVE SAYS

### Summons Constitutional Liberty League to Admit Public Backs Law

With the popular conviction of Massachusetts people now registered emphatically against the prohibition modification proposals of Col. William A. Gaston, William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the state Anti-Saloon League, asks, in a statement today if the Constitutional Liberty League will now accept the outspoken will of the public and work for the observance of the law which the public thus unheld.

Mr. Forgrave pointed out that F. G. R. Gordon, vice-president of the Constitutional Liberty League, said on Sept. 20 of this year: "The day after election we shall know whether the citizens of our State endorse the Eighteenth Amendment and Volsteadism. If Governor Fuller is re-elected the Nation will say it is a dry victory."

And now Mr. Forgrave's question is:

"The die has been cast and the verdict rendered. Will the Constitutional Liberty League now go out of business or will it better still endeavor to secure law observance and enforcement and uphold the mandate of the Massachusetts people who have once again spoken in this matter?"

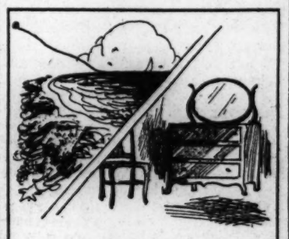
Mr. Forgrave adds:

"The tremendous victory of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller is the most telling blow the citizens of Massachusetts who believe in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment have registered to date, especially in view of the fact that his opponent, Col. William A. Gaston, was beyond question of a doubt the strongest possible candidate the wets could have had represent them in a political battle in this State. Massachusetts still stands as she stood in the days when Calvin Coolidge was Governor, for law and order.

"The public evidently interpreted the fight on the liquor issue as between Gaston and Fuller. This was inevitable because of constant assertion on the part of Gaston that that was the issue, whereas David I. Walsh made the wet question the seventh in importance in his list of eight important questions."

**ENGER EVACUATED**

COLOGNE, Ger., Nov. 4 (AP)—After having been occupied for eight years, four years by the American forces, the town of Enger, on the Rhine, has been evacuated by the French troops.

*Seaweed Into Furniture*

BEATING swords into plowshares has been so much the style that small wonder some one should turn that other seemingly useless thing, seaweed, to some good purpose. The story will be told

*in*

Tomorrow's MONITOR

News Page


## SENATE CONTROL LIES IN VOTE OF MR. SHIPSTEAD

### Minnesota's Farmer-Labor Member Holds Power in Coming March Session

### EXPECTED TO ALIGN WITH REPUBLICANS

### Of the 35 Members Chosen Only 9 Are Avowed Wets, Making Senate Safely Dry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The authority to organize the Senate of the Seventieth Congress, which convenes in March, which means power to appoint the chairmen of all Senate committees, a most important privilege, will be determined by a senator who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat, and the Vice-President of the United States. Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.), Senator from Minnesota, the sole Representative of his party in the Senate, will be the most important factor in the contest.

Forty-eight Republicans and 47 Democrats will face each other on the issue of organization. That is, there will be 48 Republicans, if, as is anticipated, they win the special election in Maine on Nov. 29, when a successor will be chosen to fill the seat of the late Bert M. Fernald, (R.). Senator Shipstead, by voting with the Democrats, would cause a tie that could be dissolved only by Vice-President Dawes. Should Senator Shipstead vote with the Republicans the matter would be determined by the Senate membership.

**Party Alignment Predicted**

Republicans, including the insurgents among them, are confident that they will be able to organize the Senate in the next Congress. The issue of organization is determined on strictly party lines and while there has been some discussion about the policy of Republican irregulars of the Norris-La Follette-Brookhart group joining with the Democrats for this purpose there is little likelihood of this eventuating.

For one reason, two of the most important members of the group, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, would thereby lose the chairmanships of two of the most important committees of the Senate, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Judiciary Committee. Senator Borah is chairman ofthe former committee and Senator Norris is ranking Republican member ofthe latter committee and in line to fill the vacancy in the chairmanship that now exists in the committee.

Threats have been voiced by several regular Republican senators that they will oppose Senator Norris's elevation to the judiciary chairmanship, because he supported the Democratic senatorial candidate in Pennsylvania, as against William S. Vare, Republican. Mr. Norris has indicated that he was reserving decision on the organization question pending the outcome of the vote on his chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. It is understood that should this right be denied him he could be expected to lead a bolt by Republican insurgents, next March, to prevent the Republicans from capturing the organization of the Senate.

**Not Judges of Regularity**

There is, however, little question in the thought of other Republican members of the Judiciary Committee, that Senator Norris will be given the chairmanship. One senator gave it as his opinion that "The Republicans in the Senate have learned by now that they are not the judges of a senator's party regularity. Their experience, after reading out of the party the elder La Follette and a group of others, has been sufficient experience for them in that line."

It was also pointed out that regular Republican leaders were not in a position to command the votes necessary to deny Senator Norris the chairmanship. The Senate, when it convenes in December, will consist of two more Democrats than when it adjourned in July. William E. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and George H. Williams (R.), Senator from Missouri, both appointed to fill unexpired terms until an election could be held, will be replaced by Democrats who defeated them, the former by David I. Walsh and the latter by Harry B. Hawes.

This will make the lineup, on a strictly party count: Republicans, 54; Democrats, 41, and Farmer-Labor, 1. The Republican strength of 54 is contingent upon a victory of the Republican nominee in the Maine election.

**Insurgents Can Dictate**

Among these 54 Republicans are eight insurgents who rarely vote for party policies or legislation. Deducted from a straight party vote the result will give the Democrats a majority. Such action on their part is offset, however, by gains to the Republicans from conservative Democrats. The Republicans during the last session were repeatedly assisted in enacting or defeating projects by Democratic votes.

Numerically the Senate of the Seventieth Congress will still belong to the Republicans. On a strict party count they will have a majority of one. On the organization question, both regular and insurgent leaders are confident that Senator Shipstead will vote with the Republicans. He is seated on the Republican side of the House and it is understood that with the disintegration of his party in Minnesota he intends to run for re-election as a Republican.

For legislative purposes, however, the Republicans will not have a working majority. But this is ac-

tually no new development. During the past session their majority for enacting legislation was grounded on Democratic votes and not Republican.

The tax bill was put through by Democratic votes and the Aluminum Trust inquiry that Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, proposed, was halted with the aid of Democratic senators. In fact, every important project put through the Senate by the Republicans was done so by means of conservative Democratic votes.

Of the 35 senators elected, only nine were avowed wets. Five of these new senators will replace drys and two will replace wets. On the basis of former positions the Senate is safely dry. Should Senator Norris, strong dry, be made chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the drys will obtain a considerable advantage, as all wet and dry legislation is considered by the Judiciary Committee.

## Move to Change Volstead Law Favored in Several State Votes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The usual haze inherent in prohibition as a political issue clouded the outcome in Tuesday's elections with the result that victory is claimed by leaders of both wet and dry forces.

The election, in the opinion of Senator Walter E. Edge, Republican, New Jersey, and wet leader, "should insure Volstead Act revision within constitutional limits," but Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that "in every state where the drys had a fighting chance, except Massachusetts, they won in the Senatorial contests, according to reports received at our headquarters."

"From every significant angle of approach," said W. H. Stayton, national chairman of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the results "may fairly be considered to constitute unqualified victory for the advocates of a substitution of sane regulatory liquor laws for the prohibitory Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

**300 Dry Members Elected**

One-fourth of the population of the United States "registered themselves as favoring modification of the present liquor laws," added Mr. Stayton, but Mr. Wheeler retorted that "the wets got only nine of the 35 senators elected," and that "over 300 members of the House with dry records or pronouncements have been elected."

In New York State, Senator-Elect Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, said he regarded his election and the result of the state referendum on the need of giving states the right to determine what liquor is intoxicating as "a mandate to me to try at once to get modification of the Volstead law."

Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, however, declared that Justice Wagner's defeat of Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., Republican chairman of the powerful steering and military affairs committees, as a "great and far-reaching victory" for the Anti-Saloon League.

"The Republican Party in New York," he added, "can no longer bore from within in order to try to filch liquor votes from Tammany Hall."

A similar situation arose with like conflicting statements in Illinois where Goerge B. Safford, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said the defeat of George E. Brennan, Democratic senatorial nominee and "dripping wet," had "blocked wet strategy and put a crimp in their national plans for several years to come."

The result of the Illinois referendum on the same issue as that presented in New York, showed, in the opinion of Mr. Safford, "a surprising and encouraging drift in public sentiment from the wet to the dry side."

The majority given the affirmative in that referendum, in the opinion of Mr. Brennan, made it imperative that "Mr. Smith or whoever goes to Washington next term must obey the will of the people of Illinois and work for the modification of the Volstead Act." The wet and dry question, he added, may be the supreme issue at the next party conventions, and he voted his determination to continue "the fight against the Volstead law."

**Results in the States**

In California the voters apparently approved the repeal of the state Wright Prohibition Enforcement Law, while in Wisconsin they voted in favor of beer containing at least 2.75 per cent alcohol. Nevada voters favored the calling of a constitutional convention to modify the Eighteenth Amendment and also decided in the affirmative on the question, "Is Prohibition a Failure?"

Montana, home of Senator Thomas J. Walsh (D.), one of the noted drys in the Senate, voted to repeal the state dry laws, but Missouri voters followed the counsel of Senator James A. Reed, Democrat and liberal, and defeated the referendum question which sought the repeal of all state liquor laws. Colorado voters likewise defeated a proposal to repeal present state enforcement laws.

## Berlin Papers Anticipate Democratic President

*By Wireless*

BERLIN, Nov. 4—The apparent victory of the Democrats in the United States foreshadows the election of a Democratic President in 1928, in the opinion of Germany. The question whether this might change the foreign policy of the United States is much discussed here, but it is generally held that this will not be the case, although the belief is expressed that the Democrats might hinder somewhat the foreign political activity of President Coolidge.

The success of the Democrats, in the opinion of the Berliner Tageblatt, is not so much a sign of opposition to President Coolidge's policy, but the natural swinging back of the pendulum. Alfred Smith's victory in New York is seen here as a great victory for the wets. He is now regarded as the most promising Democratic candidate in the coming Presidential elections.

## ARMISTICE DAY IS PROCLAIMED

### President Coolidge Asks Observance With "Thanksgiving and Prayer"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—By proclamation, President Coolidge has directed that the flag should be displayed on all government buildings on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and called on the people to observe the day with "thanksgiving and prayer, and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations."

The proclamation read:

"Whereas, The 11th of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary and far-reaching war in human annals; and

"Whereas, it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations; and

"Whereas, by a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate on June 4, 1926, the President was requested to issue a proclamation 'calling upon the officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Nov. 11, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches or other places, with appropriate ceremonies expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples.'

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the said concurrent resolution, do hereby order that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on Nov. 11, 1926, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies, expressive of our gratitude for peace and our desire for the continuance of friendly relations with all other peoples.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

"Done at the city of Washington, this third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred fifty-first."

## DRYS HOLDING OWN AT SCOTTISH POLLS

*By Wireless*

GLASGOW, Nov. 4—The results in 25 out of 115 boroughs in Scotland, where local option polls are proceeding, show that the drys are holding their own. Three boroughs previously dry remain so, in two cases (Kilsyth and Stewarton) by increased majorities and in one (Kirkintilloch) by a decreased majority. Milngavie, where a limitation of license was in force, also continues this arrangement. The remaining areas remain wet as before, in several cases by increased majorities.

Wet weather interfered with the getting of voters to the polls, especially the Prohibitionists whose automobile transport was less extensive than that of the drink trade.

## ???

(1) What have Americans to learn from Mussolini? —*Editorial Page*

(2) To whom are readers indebted for "Humanistic" type? —*Book Page*

(3) How did citizens of Ouray, Colo., tame mountain sheep? —*Sundial*

(4) How many occupations have women failed to invade? —*News Section*

(5) What new features were displayed at Berlin's radio show? —*Radio Page*

(6) Why did a western judge call in parents to sit as a jury? —*Editorial Page*

***These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR***

## TRAIN SERVICE MEN GIVE VIEWS

### Tonnage Increases Without Compensating Pay, They Tell Arbitration Board

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Train service employees often "bid in" the longest run in order to increase their earnings to a compensatory wage, representatives of this class of employees testified before the Board of Arbitration here.

Joseph Lawless, of Newton, Mass., a Boston & Maine baggage master, said he made five round trips between Boston and Bellows Falls, Vt., weekly, 228 miles each day, averaging from $7.75 to $9.17 for the round trip, adding that it was necessary for him to take this long run in order to support his family. On Sundays he works 13 hours and 20 minutes to earn the maximum wage mentioned.

John McClelland of Youngwood, Pa., a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, who has had 25 years' service, said that train service men were handling more tonnage without compensatory advances in their wages, although enginemen get higher rates when they run heavier engines. The hazards which are incurred are taken voluntarily by the men, he said, to protect property, and, in his opinion, although the rules forbid running any risks, the men would be disciplined for failure to take these chances.

Employment in the mining districts is irregular, he testified, and when he is working, he earns $5.24 a day, with very little overtime. Because he declined promotion to a conductor's position once, he is permanently debarred from such a position.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, conducting their case, said he offered these witnesses "to disprove a belief from a part of the public, at least, that brakemen should not be paid for their work, but should actually pay fares for riding on their trains."

Earnings on a three-day trip from home amount to $17.63, of which $2.30 goes for expenses, W. F. Badger, a "Big Four" through freight brakeman of Indianapolis, testified. On almost every trip, he said, the crew must repair broken brakebeams, brakes sticking or pack hot boxes, in addition to watching their own and passing trains for defects and doing miscellaneous switching, flagging and other duties.

**Relations Are Cordial**

The net earnings of $15.30 on a trip represented three days' earnings for him, he said. He averages 26 or 27 days' work a month.

"Our relations with the company are very cordial," he said in reply to Mr. Lee's and John G. Walbur's questions, the latter heading the managers' committee, as vice-president of the New York Central. "I am treated with all the respect I could ask for by officials. This is true of all other trainmen on the division. This co-operation has aided in the greater productivity of men, in increased earnings for the roads and reduced operating costs."

Edgar E. Clark, chairman of the board; William A. Baldwin of the Erie Railroad Company, and E. P. Curtis, members of the board, took a hand in the questioning of the witnesses also.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday; moderate westerly winds.

**Southern New England:** Fair tonight; Friday mostly cloudy and somewhat warmer; moderate to fresh northwest backing to west and southwest winds.

**Northern New England:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably snow in northern portion Friday; slightly warmer Friday in extreme south portion; moderate northwest backing to west and southwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 34 | Memphis | 38 |
| Atlantic City | 36 | Montreal | 28 |
| Boston | 36 | Nantucket | 40 |
| Buffalo | 32 | New Orleans | 54 |
| Calgary | 44 | New York | 32 |
| Charleston | 48 | Philadelphia | 38 |
| Chicago | 38 | Pittsburgh | 32 |
| Denver | 28 | Portland, Me. | 36 |
| Des Moines | 34 | Portland, Ore. | 44 |
| Eastport | 36 | San Francisco | 50 |
| Galveston | 56 | St. Louis | 38 |
| Hatteras | 50 | St. Paul | 32 |
| Helena | 30 | Seattle | 40 |
| Jacksonville | 50 | Tampa | 56 |
| Kansas City | 36 | Washington | 30 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | | |

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 10:34 p. m.; Friday, 10:46 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

**SHELL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—Shell Company of California will build a refinery at Dominguez Hill, near Wilmington, Calif., on a 330-acre site. The plant will be ready in eight months and employ 300.

## FRAUD IS FOUND IN NAVY GRANT OF LONG LEASE

### Porto Rican Court Says 999-Year Contract With Officer Must Be Annulled

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 4 (AP)—Lieut.-Commander Virgil Baker, U. S. N., retired, obtained his 999-year lease to the San Geronimo reservation by fraud and misrepresentation, according to an opinion by Chief Justice Del Toro, made public here.

The opinion, a 64-page document, holds that the lease, which was obtained from the American Navy Department, is against the public policy "and incompatible with the practices of a republican Government."

In conclusion it declares that "this extraordinary contract of a lease for almost 10 centuries must be annulled."

The lengthy opinion touches no points of law but summarizes the evidence, stating that, if the opinion is wrong, the record is complete, and admits of but one conclusion.

Tracing Commander Baker's acts from 1917 to 1921, when the final lease was signed, the opinion states that the World War made it possible for the defendant "to arrive at his objective without disclosing his real intention."

The opinion says Commander Baker deceived Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and also the Assistant Secretary, Theodore Roosevelt Jr.

It was Colonel Roosevelt who signed the 999-year lease and, explaining this, the opinion says: "If the truth as revealed by the evidence had been known to Acting Secretary Roosevelt, he could have acted as he did only as an accomplice in a fraud to despoil the United States of a valuable piece of property, and it is impossible to imagine even that this was the case."

The Government alleged that, acting on Commander Baker's advice while he was on active duty in charge of the navy radio station at San Juan in 1917, the Navy Department obtained a lease of the San Geronimo reservation, the site of an old Spanish fortress, from the War Department.

Later Commander Baker advised the Navy Department that he had obtained title to a site owned by the Loiza Sugar Company for a distant control radio station, and that the Government could in return obtain it in exchange for a part of the San Geronimo reservation.

Congress then passed an act authorizing the transfer, and the 999-year lease to Commander Baker was executed.

## CHICAGO SEEKS PISTOL 'AD' BAN

### City Council Also Studying Ordinance to Stop Sale of Firearm Silencers

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—To forbid circulation in any way in Illinois of any magazines, newspapers or other periodicals that publish advertisements of pistols, revolvers or other firearms, a proposed State law is being developed by members of the judiciary committee of the Chicago City Council.

A resolution introduced by John Toman, alderman, and accepted by the Council, at its first fall meeting, directed that the judiciary committee, of which Jacob Arvey is chairman, gather facts upon which to base reasons for need of such a law and that the committee prepare a bill with a view of obtaining permission from the State for Chicago and other cities to stop distribution of periodicals with firearm advertisements.

The judiciary committee is also working on an ordinance, suggested by Mr. Toman, to forbid manufacture or distribution here of any so-called silencers to deaden the report of a firearm. That the advertisements and the silencers are an aid to promotion of crime was the charge of Mr. Toman, in explaining why he proposed the ordinances.

"Suitable legislation, if enacted into law, would help to stop indiscriminate sale of firearms by mail order houses in Illinois and outside of the state," stated the resolution presented to the council.

Alderman Toman declared that many such firearms are now finding their way into the hands of youths and "irresponsible people."

The other proposed legislation was intended to prevent sale or use of silencers or any instruments or attachments for causing the firing of a gun, revolver, pistol or other firearms to be silenced. The resolution declared that "legislation in this direction is necessary to assist the police in apprehending offenders who use the devices in the commission of crime."

## Cleopatra's Needle to Yield Its Message

*By the Associated Press*

London, Nov. 4

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, on the Thames Embankment, will soon give to the world in English its message engraved on its four sides some 3300 years ago. Policemen who have been asked by curious tourists for years who wanted to know what it was all about have been instrumental in the movement to have the hieroglyphics translated so they may be read by all pedestrians.

The stone, a "sister" of the Needle in Central Park, New York, was dug up in Egypt by Wayman Dixon, a British engineer, in 1877, and is one of the two obelisks erected in honor of Haraksti by Thothmes III of Egypt, who reigned about 1450 B. C.

## FRENCH PRESS WARNS ITALY

### Editors Condemn Provocative Border Incidents—Plots to Be Suppressed

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, Nov. 4—Further provocative anti-French incidents on Italian territory have caused considerable uneasiness. The French deprecate attacks on Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, but it is inexcusable that Italian emotions, following the attempt on the Duce, should invariably immediately turn against France. It is useless to hide the fact that Fascist Italy has become extremely Francophobe.

The popular prejudices against France are shared and stimulated by the press. The Messagero, for example, proclaims that the forces which attack Signor Mussolini are those which worked against Italy at the peace conference and refused Italy the right to live and develop. Are the same forces which encourage a Communist revolution capable of putting Italy in an inferior position? France is represented as a power which is hostile to Italy and any incident instantly arouses violent manifestations against the French.

It is obvious that France cannot be concerned in the latest shooting, but nevertheless, as usual, French consuls are molested. Notably at Tripoli and Benghazi the consulates were entered.

Pertinax writes: "It is for us to recall the Roman Cabinet to respect its engagements. Our fault is the feebleness of our foreign policy since 1924. It is also, we admit, a mania which distinguishes our extreme radicals, who meddle with matters which do not concern them."

Even Avenir, whose editor has just been the guest of Signor Mussolini, and has taken up a strong pro-Italian attitude, is compelled to condemn these new Fascist aggressions against the French. It is necessary, it asserts, that this series of acts should end. It would have a general conversation without delay. Passivity is impossible because opinion is agitated. If efforts are not made to reach an understanding now tomorrow may be too late.

The Matin, in a moderate but firm article, warns Italy that "whatever differences there are between the French and Italian régimes there is one point in common, namely, the national pride of both countries and such manifestations become frankly intolerable."

France does not mean to abandon its traditional hospitality to foreigners, but recent events have shown that the authorities are determined to suppress foreign plots.

## Revolutionary Plot Is Nipped in the Bud

PERPIGNAN, France, Nov. 3 (AP)—News of sporadic manifestations in Spain, connected with the revolutionary plot nipped here yesterday, was received over the border today. They were quickly squelched, however, and the country now is calm.

The revolutionary movement, with the separation of Catalonia from Spain as its ostensible object, was set to break out at dawn today, the conspirators hoping it would have repercussions throughout Spain.

They were checkmated by the alertness of the French political police, who captured 93 persons, equipped for mountain warfare with full uniforms of khaki and plentiful supplies of blankets, canned goods, first aid packets, mess kits and other paraphernalia.

They will be examined separately by high officials of France's political police, and then by the government prosecutor. Most of the prisoners are Italians or Spaniards, but there are some understood to be of English extraction.

There were 400 conspirators in all, it is said. They planned to concentrate here for a dash across the border.

## ENGLISH PAPER DECRIES ITALY

### Government Held Responsible for Violence—Wrong Man Reported Lynched

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 4—Under the heading, "Lynch law in Italy?" today's Manchester Guardian comments editorially on the action of the mob in Bologna slaying a boy of 15 following the attempted assassination of Benito Mussolini. The views of the paper are accentuated by a report from Genoa published in the Paris Midi, that the victim of the lynchers was not the real assailant.

The Genoa message said that young Zamboni happened to be standing next to the anarchist of about the same stature with himself, and that the boy was so frightened when the shot rang out that he tried to run away. The crowd interpreted his flight as a confession of guilt and promptly set upon him. In the excitement the real miscreant vanished, and from a neighboring post office sent off a telegram saying, "I am safe and sound," which attracted the attention of the police.

According to this story, the members of Zamboni's family who are well known for their Fascist sympathies, were arrested in order to give the real criminal the impression of security and to avoid awakening the suspicions of the recipient of the telegram. The latter, it is stated, however, has now been arrested, while the arrest of the chief culprit himself is expected hourly.

The Guardian observes that "if the reports of what is taking place at councils of the Fascist leaders are correct, events in Italy may take an exceedingly grave turn. For the attempt on the life of Signor Mussolini, there are no extenuating circumstances," it says "save that its (supposed) perpetrator was a mere lad and the whole world shares the horror of the Italian people at the deed and their thankfulness at its failure. But the Fascist leaders cannot escape their share of responsibility. They have deliberately based their régime on violence and wild statements — still unsupported by any evidence—of formidable and widespread terrorist conspiracy, suggesting less the generous indignation of the patriot than the anger of men who see their own weapon turned against them.

"They can, it seems, find no better remedy than the intensification of the terror which is itself a natural incentive to crime. The non-Fascist press is silenced; lynch law is applauded and its general application approved by Fascists. It is difficult to believe that Signor Mussolini fails to see the consequences of government by vendetta. Its doctrine of many eyes for one eye, its lists of hostages, its secret police will rend Italy.

Hitherto Signor Mussolini has not only shown greatest coolness in face of the attempts on him but has exerted himself to restrain the indiscriminate reprisals of his followers. This time he will have a hard task, but it will be even more necessary."

## FLORIDA MAKES NEW REAL ESTATE RULING

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Florida Real Estate Commission has barred minors and married women, wohse disabilities have not been removed, from further engaging in real estate business in the State. Licenses will be withheld from such persons, says an announcement by Walter W. Rose, chairman of the commission, in the interest of law and business ethics.

Mr. Rose explained that "under the law, married women and minors are not legally responsible for their ordinary contracts, misrepresentations regarding contracts, of negligence and lack of skill in business. "Married women may, if they are actually competent to transact business, be declared 'free dealers' by a simple statutory proceeding in the Circuit Court and may thereafter conduct their business and handle their property as though unmarried. Such persons will be granted licenses if they are otherwise qualified."

## *Airplane Number Plates Called for in New Law*

WASHINGTON (AP) — Airplanes hereafter will be tagged and numbered like automobiles.

The Commerce Department, actunder the new aviation law, has started its census of flying machines in operation, and after it has been completed none will be allowed to take the air unless its license and number are properly displayed. Preliminary official estimates indicate that possibly 5000 airplanes are flying about the country.

## Appeal to Be Made in Ontario on Straight Liquor Question

### For the First Time a Canadian Party Will Go to the Electors on Drink Issue

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Within the next few weeks citizens of Ontario, the most populous province in Canada, will consider the problem of liquor control. On Dec. 1 Ontario goes to the polls in a provincial general election, with the liquor question the main issue. G. H. Ferguson, the provincial premier, whose followers occupied two-thirds of the total seats in the last Legislature, has announced his intention of enacting, if he is returned to power in the elections, a bill to authorize the sale of liquor in government stores under somewhat the same system as that applying in the Province of Quebec. The whole scheme will be regulated by local option.

Probably the greatest interest that ever attached to a provincial election in Canada is centered on this year's Ontario contest. For the first time in Canada a government is going to the polls directly on the liquor issue. Taking the ground that the Ontario Temperance Act cannot be enforced, and that bootlegging has become, since its enactment, "a canker which is eating at the vitals of the Province," Mr. Ferguson has called an election on the issue 18 months before the term of the present Legislature has expired.

The Farmers' Party is said to be almost unanimously in favor of prohibition. The other two main parties in the Legislature, Conservative and Liberal, are asserted to be divided on the question. Some former supporters of Mr. Ferguson have renounced their allegiance to his party in protest against the liquor policy.

On the other hand, Liberal opponents of Mr. Ferguson have announced their intention of voting in the Legislature for his proposed liquor bill.

## WEBSTER CLAIM IS DISALLOWED

(Continued from Page 1)

historian, of Webster. "The poor missionary could only raise high his Bible and threaten the casting out into outer darkness, which the Maori in his early days had not learned to fear. But Webster, if a tribe offended him, simply shut the door of his 'whare hoko' in their faces; he tabooed all his blankets and guns, his calico and spades, his cotton prints and tomahawks. It was terrible to have to stand this dire punishment, and the proscribed humbly sued for pardon at the door of the 'whare hoko' until they might once again be admitted within its loved precincts, and be at peace with its master."

**Financial Straits**

Thus Webster ruled and prospered, until he unfortunately became entangled in the meshes of Sydney money-lenders, whose interest bills are said to have brought him into financial straits. The Californian gold rush of the early fifties attracted him, and New Zealand heard no more of the "King of Waiou" until he revived his claims on an immense scale, seeking the intervention of the American Government.

By this time further New Zealand investigation had resulted in the whole claim being thrown out, but Webster in 1893 secured a recommendation from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Senate that "special reprisals" be resorted to if the claim were not settled.

To this, the New Zealand Prime Minister retorted in a report to Parliament: "I am not aware it is usual in a document asking for consideration of the claims of a citizen, to threaten the Government to which such a document is addressed, in such a manner. In private society it is not unusual to threaten your antagonist with revolvers and bowie knives if your arguments are not listened to; and I would respectfully submit that this threat of reprisals on the part of the committee shows weakness."

The claims dragged on, Webster making a personal appeal to the colonial office authorities in London. New Zealand had to send its Solicitor-General to Washington in 1909, and it was ultimately decided to submit the claim to the British and American Arbitration Claims Commission. Webster passed on in 1897, and his widow, Augusta J. Webster, carried on the ancient law case.

## Canadian Labor Issues Statement on Subject

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Measures for state monopoly and "continuous suppression" as well as the abolition of profit from the liquor trade is the program adopted by the Ontario section of the Canadian Labor Party. In part the manifesto is as follows: "The trade in alcoholic beverages has become a social structure Irrespective of the evil it has wrought it has been the source of great gain to those engaged in it. This factor is the main reason for the persistency of the traffic in the face of science and legislation which seeks to curtail it. . . .

"Continuous suppression of the traffic in alcoholic beverages to the lowest possible minimum is the only policy compatible with responsibility of a government. This policy does not prevail at the present time, although much improvement has been wrought by the Ontario Temperance Act during the past 10 years; but to propose the increase of facilities for the securing of alcoholic beverages as a policy of government at this time is not only illogical, but it constitutes a violation of responsibility and a betrayal of the sound welfare of the people."

The manifesto further states that until there is a policy adopted by the Federal Government by which a nation-wide enactment will be made available covering all the requirements as to manufacture, importation and sale of liquor, there will be little hope of success for any measure promulgated by the Provincial Legislature.

## CRANBERRIES FOR JULY FOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

ers have had the support and assistance of the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station and the Department of Agriculture.

More than most types of farming the cranberry growers have made their bogs a place for the practice of expert agriculture. Even the weather conditions are offset to a large extent. In the old days of cranberry growing an early frost meant a ruined crop. Now a frost means no damage. The growers have their plantations so arranged that they can be flooded with water anytime. When a frost is forecast they simply flood the bogs overnight. The berries are perfectly safe under an inch or two of water.

**SHIPPING MEN'S LUNCH**

J. Newmann, general director of the Hamburg-American Line, is expected in Boston tomorrow, and is scheduled to attend a luncheon on board the steamer Thuringia, at which a large number of steamship agents will be present. Several distinguished guests are invited, and it is understood that Mr. Newmann will make some announcement as to the possibilities of expanding the Boston passenger service. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, is to attend as a representative of the Commonwealth, and invitations have been sent to Mayor Nichols and to David I. Walsh.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, 8.

Free public lecture, "The Beginnings of the Records: Egypt and Mesopotamia, From 3500-500 B. C.," by Agnes M. Winter, Boston Public Library, 8.

Meeting of Boston University students, College of Practical Arts and Letters, Copley-Plaza, dinner, 7.

Annual meeting of the British Charitable Society, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

**Music**

Boston Opera House—Mordkin Ballet, 8:15.

**Theaters**

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Hollis—"The Wisdom Tooth," 8:15.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Park—"Love in a Mist," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Butter and Egg Man," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady From the Sea," 8:15.
Tremont—"Beau Geste" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Patsy," 8:15.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Annual bazaar of Boston Alumnæ of the American Collegiate School of Smyrna, Boston Y. W. C. A., 37½ Beacon Street, 11.

Free tour, Museum of Fine Arts, 11.


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



*Beautiful Christmas Cards*

We have selected an assortment of 25 of our newest and most popular designs which you can now secure direct from us, postpaid. This set is assorted as to various designs and greetings and many of the cards have de luxe tissue lined envelopes. This offer is of exceptional value. Our 92 years guarantees you satisfaction. Send $1.50 for this de luxe assortment today.

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The English Vogue
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High grade worsted Jersey Suits with English shorts for boys, 4 to 9 yrs.....9.25, 10.00
*Other Jersey Suits, domestic and imported.....5.75, 8.50*
Girls' Sweater Suits, plaited skirts, 4 to 8 yrs., 10.00
Girls' Sweater Suits, plaited skirts, 10,14 yrs., 13.50

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6 large Jars (16 oz.) PURE FRUIT Preserves Only $2.95

16 ozs. of each Delivered

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"I have never tasted preserves quite so fine as yours," wrote Mrs. Zulich, a Pennsylvania housewife. "The natural flavor is certainly very unusual." My preserves are delicious because they are made with choice, fully ripe, luscious fruits and pure sugar. Nothing else. And the careful cooking done in my kitchen would delight any good housekeeper's heart. Really, you couldn't make better preserves yourself, if I do say it.

**Let Me Send You 6 Jars—ON TRIAL**

I get all my customers by surprising them with real "home-made" quality. Send me $2.95. I will send you 6 large (16 oz.) jars, prepaid, if East of the Mississippi. Try one jar, or all. If you don't vote them the best you ever tasted, return to me for refund, express collect. Send money order today to

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# SEATTLE HOST TO QUEEN MARIE

## Royal Train Reaches Coast Following Dedication of Maryhill Museum

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN, En Route to Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4 (AP)—Having fulfilled her mission to the United States—dedication of the Maryhill Museum of Fine Arts, at Maryhill, Washington—Queen Marie moved on to Seattle today and toward the end of her western swing around the country.

Vancouver, which will be reached tomorrow, marks the turning point of the Queen's visit and tomorrow night she will begin the homeward journey to Rumania.

Queen Marie dedicated the museum at Maryhill in a dramatic but brief address in which she bespoke her friendship for Samuel Hill, world traveler, road builder, and adventurer and for Miss Loie Fuller, former dancer who the Queen said was of great assistance to her and to Rumania during the World War. They, she said, as founder and a director, respectively, of the museum, had made her trip possible by asking her to cross the sea to dedicate the structure.

Her extemporaneous address also answered criticism of her visit to the United States. She described Mr. Hill, son-in-law of the late James J. Hill, railroad builder, as a "dreamer and worker whom I understand because I, too, am a dreamer and worker."

Because he is her friend, she said, she came from Rumania to assist him in his plan to make of the museum a power for international harmony. Declaring the name of Miss Fuller had "often been slighted," Queen Marie said the former dancer "stood by me when my back was to the wall," and had gone "all over America seeking aid for my people" during the war.

Many cases of gifts from Queen Marie, which will occupy a Rumanian room of the museum when it is completed, within a few years, will be taken to Seattle to await completion of the building.

The Queen went from Maryhill to Portland, Ore., where she was a guest of the city. Her program for today led her to Longview, Wash. for an early morning visit to a lumber mill before proceeding to Seattle.

## CHURCHMEN OPPOSE LOAN TO RUMANIA

### Better Treatment for Minorities Demanded

*By the Associated Press*

The American Commission on Minorities has protested to American bankers against a loan to Rumania until there has been an improvement in the treatment of religious minorities in that country, says the Christian Register. The article, in part, says:

"The American Commission on Minorities, composed of distinguished representatives of various denominations, with a combined membership in this country of 24,000,000, has made it known to influential American bankers that it protests against any largess in the form of a loan to Rumania until the cry of the co-churchman in that land is heard, and not only heard but heeded."

It has been charged by American religious organizations that 4,000,000 Saxons, Magyars and Jews, who compose the minorities and who were placed under the suzerainty of Rumania have been ill-treated at the hands of that country.

## TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE OUTLINED

### Federal Bureaus in Foreign Lands Aid Exporters

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—The importance to American industry of the central information service set up by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is shown in a report issued by the department describing the services rendered by the foreign branch offices.

There are now 42 offices established in the leading commercial centers of certain foreign countries; the commercial attachés and trade commissioners in charge of these offices act as economic observers and liaison officers between the foreign market and American producers.

Detailed information based on the reports of these officials, covering market demands for every known American product, is published weekly in the commerce reports, and special service is rendered by the Washington staff of the bureau to which inquiries are sent by exporters.

In several divisions of the bureau, important cable information of interest to American exporters is circulated in mimeographed form in the mails within three hours of receipt of the original message. Inquiries from exporters are as a rule replied to within 48 hours.

### NEW GARMENT FOR SAILOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The navy announced the approval of a new garment for the sailor when he goes on shore leave, and promised to make it available shortly.

It is a raincoat of black cravanette in civilian style to be worn over mufti when off duty.

# *Canoes and $100 Car Carry Harvard Argonauts to Arctic*

### *Four Students Traverse Canadian Wilderness With Schoolbook Map as Only Guide—Summer's Adventure Costs Less Than $300 Apiece*

*By the Associated Press*

Four young argonauts have returned late for the opening of their classes at the Harvard law and business schools with a stirring tale of adventures in the far northwest to explain their tardy arrival.

After the close of their classes last June they paid $100 for a much-used automobile in which they drove to Regina, Alta. Leaving their automobile there they proceeded to Edmonton, where they purchased two canoes, shipped them to Waterways, paddled down the Clearwater to the Athabasca River, through Lake Athabasca, down the Slave River, through the Great Slave Lake and on down the MacKenzie to the tidewater of the Arctic Ocean—more than 4000 miles from Harvard.

Returning, they selected a section of the Continental Divide which seemed to offer a good crossing and portaged, paddled and waded by way of the Rat, Little Bell, Porcupine and Yukon Rivers to Fort Yukon. There they found a government radio station and one of them sent through the air a long-suppressed query to his family: "Safe. Say, did I pass my exams?"

**By Fairbanks and Seward**

Then they stevedored and freight-handled their way through Fairbanks and Seward to Prince Rupert and thence to Regina. Stalled by snow on the Saskatchewan prairies, they were obliged to complete their return journey by train.

The four adventurers were Alfred E. Driscoll of Philadelphia, Sherwood K. Platt of Chicago, Alexander P. Leete of Pittsburgh and Pierce Onthank of Boston, all graduates of Williams College. Each spent about $250 beyond the cost of their automobile, and they are all satisfied that the trip gave them more thrills than it would be possible to obtain anywhere else for the same amount of money.

They made all their plans from a map of North America in a high school geography. Although they had to live for weeks on game, only one of them had had experience with firearms and that as a member of the Williams Rifle Club. Yet, except for snow in August and mosquitos all the time, they had no complaint to make.

**Eskimos Are Cordial**

They found the Indians and Eskimos much more cordial than natives of the typical New England vacation resorts and quite as prosperous, because of the high price of furs, bringing a good trapper $3000 easily in a season. A missionary who had been offered $10,000 by an Eskimo trapper for his radio set, told them of listening in on hockey games broadcast from the Boston Arena.

One of the last white men they saw in the Northwest was heard to predict that they would never come back. On only one occasion was there strong likelihood that he would be right. That was when they became lost on a maze of lakes and it was only by chance that they discovered the route back to civilization. They met John Firth, factor of the Hudson's Bay post at Fort McPherson, often mentioned in the books of Stefansen, the explorer.

They traveled during the summer about 10,000 miles, of which more than 1500 was by canoe. They portaged only about a mile over the Continental Divide, but they were forced to wade 60 miles in glacial streams, dragging their canoes through rapids too swift to navigate. So far as is known, the trip has never before been made without guides. All in all, the four think it wasn't a bad way to pass the summer. If nothing better turns up, they may do it again next year.

## A Thinker at Three-Going-on-Four

One of the Little Daily Guests at the Nursery Training School.

## TRAINING CENTER BENEFITS MANY

### Babies and Mothers Both Go to School There

Babies and mothers both are the direct beneficiaries of the Nursery Training School of Boston, until recently the Ruggles Street Nursery School and Training Center, at 147 Ruggles Street. Both the babies and their mothers "go to school there," participating in the same activities but from different angles of approach.

The babies come to receive the "education" which it is now believed every little child should be given from the very first, and the mothers to learn how to carry on that education in their own homes. Young women also go for training as teachers.

Having worked along as an experiment under the patronage of a volunteer group of women for several years during which it has proved its way, the school has now become an independent institution with change of name, and is starting an endowment fund of $25,000 to put it on a stable basis.

The children romp and play at the school, eat, sleep and learn, experiment and investigate, leading under guidance and direction the kind of a life that a little child delights in. The mother and young women learn how to plan and direct them and how to deal withothe complexities and perplexities of juvenile experience.

## *First Vote Brings New Citizen Public Office*

BURLINGTON, N. J. (AP)—After casting his first vote as a naturalized citizen yesterday, Henry J. Bossard, superintendent of the Burlington silk mills, learned that his citizenship also had brought him public office.

Friends had written his name on their ballots for the office of Alderman, where a vacancy in nominations existed.

## DAUGHERTY-MILLER RETRIAL INDICATED

NEW YORK (AP)—Emory R. Buckner, United States attorney, announces he will again prosecute Harry M. Daugherty, formerly Attorney-General, and former Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller, whose recent trial on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government resulted in a jury disagreement. Mr. Buckner says he will request the court to set trial for December.

# J. V. STALIN WINS AT CONFERENCE

## Views of Opposition Leaders Again Condemned by Press —Premier's Speech

*By Wireless*

MOSCOW, Nov. 4—The Communist Party conference was a decisive triumph for the secretary, J. V. Stalin, whose theses on the internal party situation were unanimously adopted unchanged as the conference's resolution on the subject. The Opposition leaders, Leon Trotzky, Gregory Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, who preserved silence during the early stages of the conference, participated in the discussion following the speech of Mr. Stalin advocating his theses. Although neither Mr. Stalin's speech nor the discussion following has yet been published, it seems that the Opposition leaders emphasized their own ideological solidarity and their disagreement with certain views of the Central Committee, especially regarding the possibility of building up Socialism in a single country, a country like Russia, without an international revolution and without regarding the moving forces of the Russian revolution.

These speeches of the Opposition leaders have evoked new denunciations from the newspapers, which all reflect the dominant party's viewpoint and Mr. Trotzky is accused of "making an open attack on the Leninist party," while all the Opposition leaders are characterized as "leaders without followers whose commands none hears." However, the Premier, A. I. Rykoff, in the concluding speech of the conference, urged the party still to show patience to the Opposition leaders, hoping they would adopt more orthodox views in the future.

## VERDICT REACHED IN REICH MILITARY CASE

LANDSBERG, Prussia, Nov. 4 (AP)—Lieut. Paul Schulz, one of the 11 members of the Black Reichswehr, for whom the state's attorney during their trial demanded the extreme penalty for the attack on Paul Gröschke at Kü Estrin in 1923, was acquitted. His alleged chief accomplice, a non-commissioned officer, Erich Klapproth, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; three others were acquitted and six were sentenced to imprisonment for four months to eight years.

The Black Reichswehr was organized with the consent of the Ministry of War in 1922 to collect hidden arms and munitions, in accordance with the Versailles Treaty. The organization,. however,. developed into an illegal Camorra and started a revolt against the republic the following year. It was declared to be responsible for many murders, for the most part of its own members, including Gröschke, who were suspected of being Communist spies, ready to reveal the organization's monarchistic secrets to the Allied Military Control Commission.

## LIBRARY VETERANS FORM 25-YEAR CLUB

Men and women who have been employed by the Boston Public Library for 25 or more years, met at luncheon at the Hotel Victoria yesterday and formed a veteran employees' association. Their plan is to meet frequently and hold an annual get-together, at which those who have retired from the service will be guests of honor.

Those present yesterday numbered 43, of whom two had been connected with the library for 52 years, and one for 50 years. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, presided, although his years of service do not reach the required number.

### ITALY TO ADVISE PERSIA

*By Wireless*

ROME, Nov. 4—An Italian naval mission will shortly proceed to Persia in order to advise the Persian Government on the formation of a navy. Such an invitation from the Persian Government is regarded as a proof of the great prestige Italy enjoys in Asia. Several Persian youths have lately been admitted to the Military Academy at Turin.

# ROYAL WEDDING IN STOCKHOLM

## Belgian Heir Apparent Marries Swedish King's Neice —Convicts Amnestied

STOCKHOLM, Swed., Nov. 4 (AP)—In the presence of the crowned heads of four nations, Princess Astrid, niece of King Gustav of Sweden, was married today to Crown Prince Leopold, the Belgian heir apparent.

Carl Lindhagen, Mayor of Stockholm, officiated at the civil ceremony, which will be followed by an ecclesiastical wedding in Brussels, the Belgian capital, next Wednesday.

The crowned heads were King Gustav and his Queen, Victoria; Albert and Elizabeth of the Belgians; Haakon and Maud of Norway, and Christian and Alexandria of Denmark. In addition princes and princesses and notables from foreign states had come to Stockholm for the ceremony.

The streets of the capital were gayly bedecked with flags and bunting, thousands of yellow and blue flags, Sweden's colors, mingling with the red, yellow and black of Belgium.

At all the state affairs preceding the marriage the young princess and Leopold appeared radiantly happy. The domestically inclined little princess made those at he royal dinner happy when she put the finishing touches on a big cake which was eaten by those present. The dinner was given in the apartment of the Duke of Vastergotland, Astrid's father.

Convicts had a ray of sunshine thrown into their drab existence when a broad amnesty was extended to all prisoners. Inmates of prisons under sentence to less than three months had their sentences remitted, while long-term convicts benefited by a reduction in sentences ranging from 25 to 50 per cent, according to their previous behavior.


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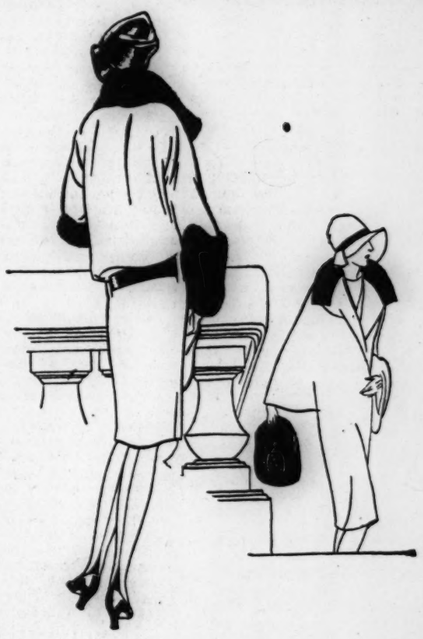
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# PLANS OUTLINED BY REPUBLICANS

## Associates and State Committee Already Discussing '28 Campaign

State-wide organization of the Republican Associates and probable reorganization of the Republican State Committee are two preliminary steps toward preparing to enter the next state campaign in 1928 which are under consideration today by men who are active in the party in Massachusetts. It is known that Francis Prescott, present state chairman of the state committee, has retirement from that place in contemplation. The election of a state chairman will not take place, however, until the committee holds its annual meeting in January, 1927.

The Republican Associates, organized late in this year's campaign by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., has nearly 10,000 members enlisted in its cause now. Mainly are the members of this new organization composed of the young men in the party and the purpose of their association is to get in touch with all the Republicans in all the voting precincts in the State.

The association is also looked to to furnish a corps of new speakers for the Republican Party's future campaigns, especially the next one when efforts are to be centered to recover the seat in the United States Senate which David I. Walsh won on Tuesday.

**State-Wide Plans**

It is the purpose of Mr. Lodge and the other Republicans in charge of the present organization to extend it to all the cities and the larger towns in the State and to place active members in every voting precinct.

General plans for the reorganization of the Republican Party's State committee, the extending of the organization of the associates as well as plans for more effective work toward getting out the Republican vote in Massachusetts were discussed informally at Young's Hotel yesterday by a group of active Republicans who were of one thought that if the Republicans in this State are to regain the seat in the Senate they lost Tuesday, now is the time to begin forming an organization for effective work two years hence.

Eben S. Draper, member of the State Senate and president of the Massachusetts Republican Club; Willfred W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port of Boston; Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and now member-elect of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Henry Parkman Jr., member of the Boston City Council from Ward 5, and Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, were among the representative Republicans at this significant meeting.

**Essex County Situation**

In the Essex County "sticker" contest for places in the next State House of Representatives a surprising result was the ease with which the voters, as a rule, made use of the small printed slips which they pasted to the ballot. C. P. Nelson Pratt, selectman of Saugus, was elected from the new Tenth Essex District. He received 4127 votes while Mrs. Harriet R. Hart of Lynn had 3650.

In the Ninth Essex District Charles W. Ames received 2353 votes by sticker, while Charles Symonds had 2145. In the Lynn and Lynnfield District, Tony A. Garofano got 5005 votes and was elected.

In the Eleventh, formerly the Fourteenth District, William A. Baldwin had 4517 votes by sticker. He is the chairman of the Republican City Committee of Lynn. The Thirteenth Essex elected Richard B. Seamans, Republican. Francis E. Rafter, Democrat, was elected by a two-to-one vote over W. M. Henry, Republican, in the new Essex Fourteenth District. James D. Bentley of Swampscott, defeated Chauncey Pepin of Salem for 16 years a Representative, by only 30 votes, and Mr. Pepin is asking a recount. Joseph Martin, Representative from Marblehead, was also successful in this district.

The Democrats of Clinton last night tendered David I. Walsh, a native of that city, a reception at a mass meeting, at which many Republican neighbors and friends of the Senator-elect were present. An illumination in the main streets of the city preceded the formal reception. Mr. Walsh, in responding to the speeches of welcome, said that he realized that many Republicans had voted for him throughout the State, and that he will remember this in his service in the Senate.

# CUTTING OF TIMBER ON GREYLOCK PLANNED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—At a meeting of members of the county commission and the Greylock Mountain State Reservation commission this week it was decided to institute a system of cutting matured timber on the reservation, and a representative of the Department of Conservation is coming from Boston to confer with P. J. Barrett, superintendent of the reservation, as to steps to be taken.

This will mark an advance step in the policies for handling the reservation. Out of the proceeds derived from the cutting it is proposed to erect a suitable house on the summit of the mountain for the entertainment of visitors. The amount of timber ready to be cut for market is not definitely estimated, but it is said to be extensive, as the mountain slopes and valleys of the reservation are nearly all densely wooded.

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS GROUP PLANS MEETING

Miss Sarah Wambaugh will be the guest of honor and speaker next Tuesday at the first of the series of monthly teas for which the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association has just issued invitations, at its headquarters, 40 Mt. Vernon Street. Mrs. Daniel Comstock and Miss Harriet Hopkinson, head the committee in charge of these metings, which will be held from 4 to 6 p. m. on the second Tuesday of each month from November to April inclusive

Miss Wambaugh has recently returned to Cambridge, Mass., after a year's stay in South America where she went at the invitation of the Peruvian Government to serve as technical adviser to the Peruvian Plebiscitary Delegation in Arica.

The difficulties attending the carrying out of President Coolidge's award in the Tacna-Arica dispute occupied the delegation longer than anticipated, and Miss Wambaugh's official position in Peru afforded very unusual opportunities for observation during her prolonged stay. Miss Wambaugh is recognized internationally as an authority on plebiscites.

# HOW GYROSCOPE AIDS NAVIGATION

## Elmer A. Sperry Will Tell City Club How Toy Led to Valuable Device

How the gyroscopic top has been developed from a simple toy into a device which checks the rolling of ships, stabilizes airplanes and steers ships more accurately than a helmsman, will be told by Elmer A. Sperry of New York City, inventor and electrical engineer, in an address before the Boston City Club this evening.

In speaking on "The Gyroscope: In Marine and Aerial Navigation," Mr. Sperry will deal with the potential value of the device in the development of aeronautics as well as

*Will Describe Gyroscope*

ELMER A. SPERRY

what has already been accomplished in aeronautical and marine engineering. The inventor will illustrate his address with exhibitions and lantern slides.

That the theory of the gyroscope is best understood in studying the functions of the gyroscope top is shown in the fact that this mere toy is used for this purpose in the engineering laboratories of technical schools. The device consists of a wheel whose axis is mounted on a rim which is horizontal to the vertical plane of the wheel.

**Whole Instrument Revolves**

To operate the top the axis of the wheel is set into the slightly concave top of a vertical axis, which is fastened to a heavy base, after the wheel has been made to rotate at full speed. The whole instrument revolves rapidly around the vertical axis at an angle to which the horizontal axis of the instrument has been placed.

As long as the instrument rotates at full speed the axis will remain at its original angle, but as the speed of the rotating wheel diminishes the instrument drops lower and lower in relation to the diminishing speed of the wheel. Only when the device loses its speed does the law of gravitation maintain its effect.

This theory has been applied most effectively in the mechanical steering of ships and torpedoes. If the course to be steered with the Sperry gyroscopic compass is southwest by west, the axis of the wheel of the gyroscope is pointed southwest by west and the instrument is set in motion by an electric motor.

The speed of the gyroscope in the compass is maintained by the electric motor and as long as it is kept running an accurate course will be steered, regardless of such opposing forces as wind and waves which tend to make the vessel roll and yaw.

A similar theory applies to the problem of keeping the airplane right side up, although the weight of the plane is never evenly distributed. It is in this connection that Mr. Sperry will tell tonight of what has been accomplished in addition to what will be accomplished in perfecting the airplane as a future means of transportation.

**Now Widely Used**

The practicability of Mr. Sperry's invention of the gyroscopic compass is shown to the extent in which it is now used. On the bridge of practically every passenger liner today the gyroscopic compass has replaced the helmsman not only because of its economical value in replacing three quartermasters, but because of its remarkable accuracy.

Among other noted inventions by Mr. Sperry is a high intensity searchlight of 1,500,000,000 candle power and the electric automobile. The inventor has also perfected fire control apparatus, the compound internal combustion engine, the highest electric beacon in the world on Lake Michigan, and electric chain mining machine, Mr. Sperry holds more than 400 patents in the United States and Europe. Since 1915 he has been a member of the naval consulting board; chairman of commissions on aeronautics, mines and torpedoes, and aids to navigation.

# PRESIDENT TO CONFER WITH THE GOVERNORS

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (Special)—President Coolidge will confer with members of the executive committee of the Governors' Conference, in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 19, it was announced today by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, chairman of the national conference.

The President will discuss federal and state relations and various problems in which the Administration is interested, said Governor Brewster. The date and location of the next conference also will be determined at this meeting.

# BAKER LIBRARY HAS MANY GIFTS

## Building at Harvard School of Business Administration Nears Completion

As the new Baker Library in the Harvard School of Business Administration unit nears completion, interest naturally turns to the imminent placing therein of the more than 50,000 volumes, relating to the evolution of business and finance, which make the nucleus of the research collection of the lately established and chartered Business Historical Association, Inc.

This collection and the additions subsequently made to it will be permanently administered by an especially trained staff, working parallel to the staff of the Harvard Business library under the supervision of C. C. Eaton, Harvard '02, librarian.

**Thousands of Reports**

In the collection there are, besides these books, many thousands of valuable pamphlets, reports and other business documents, some of which are exceedingly rare and important as items of Americana as well as of invaluable association with the progress of business history. Many are yet unfiled, packed in cases in the storage basements of Widener Library.

Their early placement on the shelves of Baker Library will make them conveniently at the hand of research students and industrial executives, to supply a long and urgent need for some central repository of records vitally necessary to the broadening chronicle of business.

Most of the items in the already huge collection have been sent in voluntarily by banks and business men, and by industrial firms and plantations and general stores throughout the world.

**Executives Lend Help**

Their collection marks the first instance in the history of business that there has been promise of some central location for such very important matter, and executives have happily been quick to respond to the necessity of diverting to it such records as they owned relating to their own and allied business in order that the most constructive and progressive purposes of all business might be thus served.

The Business Historical Association was chartered last year by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Its primary purpose is to stimulate interest in business research, to collect and to preserve business books and records, and to aid in promoting better understanding of the unity of financial, commercial and industrial activity throughout the world.

The membership of the association is drawn from Canada and Europe as well as from the United States, and negotiations have already been opened with important groups abroad to influence the sending here for permanent housing valuable material relating to business which, in some instances, has been established here as a result of successful ventures in earlier days abroad.

# *NOT "SECOND-HAND LADIES" BUT "BIKES," SAY SMITH STUDENTS*

## *Advertisement Reveals That Between 200 and 300 Are in Use on the Campus*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP) — When a Northampton dealer recently advertised: "We would like to buy about 10 or 15 old second-hand ladies' bicycles," local wags wondered who the second-hand ladies were.

Inquiry today developed that Smith College girls, while disclaiming the inference that they are either second-hand or antique, are in the market for bicycles and the dealers here can't find enough cheap machines to satisfy the demand.

While no exact figures were available, it was estimated that between 200 and 300 students are now pedaling their way to class or exploring the roads of Hampshire County in their spare time. Most of the cyclists live in the three new dormitories, a quarter of a mile from the center of the campus and have adopted the bicycle as a time-saving device.

No traffic problem has been noted on the campus as yet, although it is not unusual to see half a dozen bicycles parked outside a classroom.

Only seniors during the spring term are allowed to drive automobiles, but there is no restriction on the ownership of "bikes," therefore, many girls who own their own autos have written home and had the old bicycle taken from the attic or cellar and shipped to Northampton.

**BISHOP SLATTERY SPEAKS**

Bishop Charles L. Slattery made an address in honor of the forty-ninth anniversary of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Council at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul yesterday at which Miss Eva D. Corey presided. Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, a missionary worker in China, gave a talk on progress there. Others who spoke were the Rt. Rev. Samuel B. Booth, bishop-coadjutor of Vermont, and the Rt. Rev. Harry Roberts Carson, bishop of Haiti.

# *Process for Reclaiming Oil From Motors Interests Trade*

## *International General Electric Company Announces System of Removing Foreign Matter From Crank Case Lubricant*

In line with other recent developments looking toward more economic automobile operation, an apparatus for reclaiming crank case oil has lately been evolved by the research department of the International General Electric Company of America. It is asserted that the invention removes the products of combustion, debris of wear, road dust, and fuel diluent, and returns to the oil all its lubricating qualities.

**Two Main Operations**

There are two main operations in the process of reclamation. First, the oil is clarified by agitation with a small quantity of silicate of soda (water-glass) and other chemicals. This is followed by rectification, during which process the oil is run in a film over a thin surface in a current of air. The oil is first heated by contact with the outlet pipe, and is then delivered to the mixing tank, where the chemicals are added. From this point it is led to the settling tank, or clarifier, and then to the heated rectifier, where it is refined and purified. The completely reclaimed oil is then led to the storage tanks.

This continuous reclaimer is automatic in operation. It has a capacity of nine gallons in 24 hours, and can maintain the oil in good condition almost indefinitely for 30 engines calculated on a basis of five quarts capacity for each one.

The complete machine is so designed that by removing the side panels any number of units can be assembled side by side, and driven from the same source of power. This of course enables the capacity to be increased as desired. A 100-gallon installation of 12 units would thus occupy a floor space of about 15 by 50 inches, exclusive of feed and receiving tanks and motor. A single larger unit could be used, but when the area is thus increased, difficulties arise in obtaining an even distribution over the rectifier plates. The apparatus can be operated without technical control, using electric heat only.

**Said to Improve Original**

A surprising characteristic claimed for the purified oil, reclaimed under this process, is that its stability may be even greater than that of the original oil. It is argued that this is due to the fact that the less stable constituents of the lubricant are broken down when the oil is first used, and are removed during the reclaiming process. The resultant oil is of a darker color than the original, but it can be readily bleached by Fuller's earth. Such a bleaching process, however, is not recommended, as it is believed that the portion thus removed has the best lubricating properties.

One of the inventors states that he has used reclaimed oil in his automobile for three years, during which time he has traveled 16,000 miles. Reclaimed oil was used in one case for 5000 miles, transferred to a second car, and used for an additional 11,000 miles. The original oil with additions from time to time to replace consumption is still in use and gives promise of indefinite usefulness.

Carbon deposits, are, if anything, less than with fresh oil, and are softer and more easily removed. No defects are apparent in the engine after 11,000 miles without overhaul, the pistons and valves being as tight as when new.

# WORLD FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—The Hampden County Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers, at its fall meeting yesterday, approved unanimously of a plan to amend its constitution to provide for a world fellowship committee of 12 members, the purpose being to insure larger benevolences of the member churches.

The committee will co-operate with officers and committees of other Congregational bodies addressed to the same end. Final action on the subject will be taken at the next annual meeting in the spring. Substantial gains in membership for churches in the county were reported. The South church of this city led the list with 181 new members.

# SPECULATION ARISES ON FEDERAL ATTORNEY

Speculation as to the possible successor of Harold P. Williams in the office of United States Attorney began to be indulged in about the Federal Building and the State House today, following the appointment of Mr. Williams by Governor Fuller to be a justice of the Superior Court. The appointment is subject to approval by the Governor's Council, which will meet tomorrow.

Mr. Williams has been United States Attorney since January, 1925, having previously served as District Attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts. He does not intend to submit his resignation to the Department of Justice in Washington immediately, he said, but it is supposed he will do so after he confers with Senator Butler.

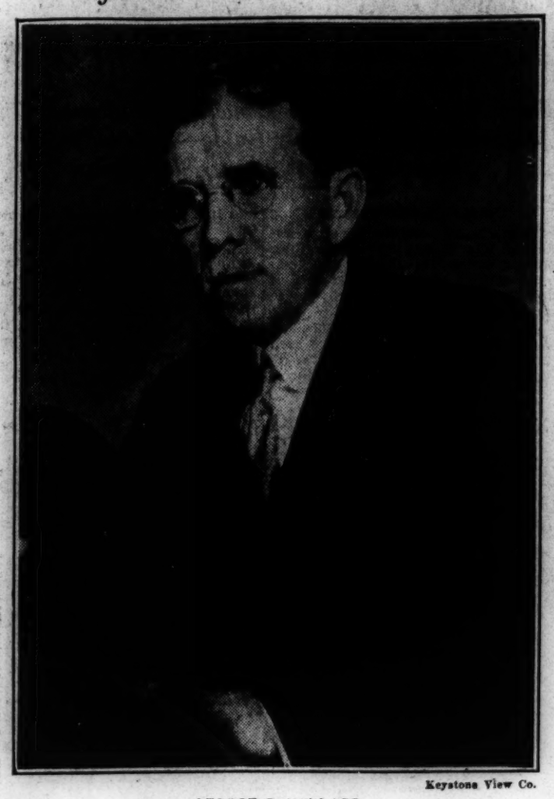
**TALK ON NAVY AVIATION**

Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aviation, will discuss aviation problems of the navy in an address at the monthly meeting of the Boston Post, Army Ordnance Association, in Room 5-330, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard, the First Corps Area, reserve and national guard officers have been invited to attend.

**FREIGHT LECTURE SCHEDULED**

A public lecture on "Freight Containers and Their Requirements" will be given on Monday evening, Nov. 8, at Boston University by Edward Dahill, chief engineer of the freight container bureau of the American Railway Association, who will come here from New York especially to make the address. Mr. Dahill will be assisted by several members of his staff of New York.

*Prefers Private to Public Berth*



Keystone View Co.

GEORGE B. WILLARD

# WILLARD CASE RECALLS OTHERS

## Survey Shows Many State Employees Have Left for Private Work

Announcement of the resignation of George B. Willard as Deputy State Treasurer and Receiver-General, recalls instances at the State House today of other state employees who have left the service for more attractive salaries in private employment during the last two years.

A number of these cases have been called to the attention of the Legislature in a brief for a higher pay scale presented by the Commonwealth Service Association, of which Mr. Willard has been president.

In that brief, one instance was mentioned which bears a similarity to Mr. Willard's case. "A $5000 chief accountant was recommended for an increase of $250, which was denied for several successive years," the brief related. "Finally he went to the Edison Company for nearly $10,000, and is now getting more than that sum." Mr. Willard, also a $5000-a-year man in the state service, is to become treasurer of a public utility company in Connecticut.

Toward the other end of the pay scale, the Service Association last spring called the attention of the legislative committee to a woman laboratory worker formerly receiving $1620 a year in state service who went into the employ of a city of Boston institution at a higher salary with lodging and board added.

A stenographer for whom an increase of $120 was recommended and only $60 granted, left to accept a better paying job elsewhere. In the bridge subdivision of the division of highways, seven men out of 15 left in 1925 because no increases were granted, it was pointed out.

Similar departures of state employees have taken place since the report made to the Legislature, members of the association say. Two men of specialized ability have left the Department of Agriculture, several vacancies have occurred in the staff of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and others in the Department of Health and the Division of Highways.

# VACCINATION LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3 (AP) — Constitutionality of the statute requiring the vaccination of school children was upheld today in an opinion handed down by the State Supreme Court.

The judges' decision resulted from a test case brought by George J. Barber of Rochester against the school board of that city to determine the validity of the state law. The opinion held that the board was within its rights in demanding from Mr. Barber a new certificate of exemption from vaccination in the case of his children. The test case has attracted state-wide attention because of the importance of the decision and its bearing upon the attitude of educational officials.

# PRINCETON-HARVARD GLEE CLUBS TO SING

Sanders Theater will echo and re-echo with music tomorrow night when Princeton and Harvard join forces in presenting an interesting program of song selections by the two glee clubs, including the football songs of the two colleges, since their game Saturday is directly responsible for the concert.

There will be classical selections by the two orchestras, march music by the banjo clubs, and some modern jazz pieces by the Harvard Gold Coast Orchestra, the closing number being the singing of "Old Nassau," and "Fair Harvard" by both glee clubs.

**VETERANS GET PARADE LEAVE**

Former service men now in the state employ will be given time off with pay on Nov. 11 in order that they may participate in the Armistice Day parade, Charles P. Howard, State Commissioner of Administration, announced yesterday. He said that this action was requested by Governor Fuller in behalf of employees who are members of veterans' organizations.

# *Geometric Models Made From Paper*

## *Wellesley Girls Learning to Fashion Various Solids in Study of Mathematics*

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—A. H. Wheeler is teaching a new course at Wellesley College this year on "Theory and Construction of Models," given by the mathematics department. Under his guidance the students are constructing of paper for a few cents apiece models which would otherwise have to be imported at a cost of several dollars.

Mr. Wheeler, who also teaches at Boston University, come to Wellesley once a week for an hour lecture. He owns one of the largest collections of models in the United States and has exhibited his work at various mathematics conferences.

It is Mr. Wheeler's theory that the imagination always goes beyond any actual performance and that the further the actual performance and the visualized material go the higher the imagination will soar to discover things. Although such models are made of many materials, Mr. Wheeler feels paper is the best medium since it is the easiest material to obtain and to work, and because it adapts itself well to light and shade effects.

# *VOTERS NO LONGER WEAR BRASS COLLAR, SAYS DR. A. O. THOMAS*

## *Maine Educator Does Not Think Maine Citizens Will Indorse Primary Law Repeal*

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (Special)—Dr. A. O. Thomas, Maine Commissioner of Education and student of world politics, does not believe that the voters of Maine will indorse the proposed repeal of the primary law at the coming session of the Legislature.

"It is against historic precedent for the people to give up a right, once it has been granted to them," says Dr. Thomas. "The old convention system was too corrupt. It was much easier to buy 1000 votes than it is to buy 20,000, and I very much doubt if the voters will consider going back to the old system. The women especially will not be likely to vote for the repeal of the present system.

"The only persons actively interested in the repeal of the primary law are the old-line politicians, the men who were able to swing the conventions at will. The voters of this country no longer wear the brass collar of the old caucus days, and it is improbable that they will indorse any move to replace it."

Petitions are in circulation in many parts of the State asking for such a change and it is understood that a determined effort is to be made to repeal the present law at the eighty-third legislative session.

# AUDITOR COOK HAD NO CAMPAIGN COSTS

Alonzo B. Cook, State Auditor, in his return of his campaign expenses, filed today with the Secretary of State, says: "Nothing paid or promised." Charles S. Smith of Lincoln, member of the Governor's Council, also reports "no expenditures."

Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden, successful candidate for the Governor's Council, spent $65. Senator Edward J. Cox of Chelsea made no expenditures.

# B. & W. TO USE MOTORCOACHES

## Rail Line Prepares for Emergency When Workers Quit at Midnight

Motorcoaches will be pressed into service on the Boston & Worcester Street Railway when 200 workers on the car line quit at midnight, Franklin T. Miller, receiver of the road, said today in telling how the railway will endeavor to meet the situation tomorrow and to maintain service with the least inconvenience to passengers.

Calling the issue of the strike not one of recognition, as the union reported, but one of whose authority the road shall recognize, that of the court or that of the union, Mr. Miller said the matter is in the Supreme Court now and that is the place to keep it. He was unconcerned as to the outcome, saying the road had nothing to lose. "There is a plentiful supply of bus drivers on the market and we shall continue to run buses just so long as the men care to remain on strike," he said.

As to the question of a contract, Mr. Miller said he was willing to consider the signing of one consistent with public safety, but that he "did not wish to be pushed into the signing on the dotted line on an instant's notice" when he was busy considering three alternatives for running the road through the winter. They are (1) shutting down the power plants at Framingham and the purchase of power from a public utility company; (2) the more generous use of buses and keeping cars on the line only for peak traffic, or (3) the discontinuance of cars altogether and the substitution of buses.

The road went into receivership in February, 1925, and at that time existing contracts between the railway company and the union were cancelled. Only one out of three voted to strike, Mr. Miller said. Employees affected by the strike include motormen, conductors, one-man car operators, bus operators and miscellaneous men employed in the freight and transportation departments. The union has been organized on the property for 13 years. James H. Vahey represents counsel for the union.

**BOYS' CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED**

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 4 (Special)—Maine Christian boys will hold their annual conference in Bangor Dec. 10 to 12. Citizens of Bangor will serve a complimentary banquet. Fred B. Smith of New York City and the Rev. Henry Crane of Malden, Mass., will be out-of-State speakers, and there will be sports and excursions of interest. The aim is to train Christian leaders.

# RADIO TONIGHT

*Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7*

## *Evening Features*

**FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 4**
**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters) and CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Cozy Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick. 7:20—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 7:35—Laurier Concert Orchestra. 8:30—Studio program from Montreal; by CNRM concert orchestra; Laurier dance orchestra.

**CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)**

6:05 p. m.—News and weather. 8:15—Musical program from Toronto Radio Show. 9:30—Dance program, by Luigi Romanelli and his orchestra.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 10—WEAF Orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio. 4:20—Carl Moore. 4:30—News flashes. 5—"The Day in Finance." 6—The Smillers, conducted by Clyde McArdle. 6:30—"Dok" Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians. 6:57—Employment opportunities. 7—"Ginger Gems," direction of Morey Pearl. 7:30—News flashes. 7:35—Weather report. 7:36—Talk. 7:45—Piano solos, Mildred Bastion. 8—Program arranged by Maybelle Norban Freeman. 8:30—The Hotel Kenmore Ensemble. 9—George F. Madden, baritone; Alma A. Madden, soprano; Ruth F. Murphy, violinist. 9:30—Fred Abrahamson's Swedish Orchestra. 10—News flashes.

**Friday Morning**

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Bible readings, the Rev. David Fraser, Congregational Church, West Somerville; organ selections, from Boston Chamber of Commerce, Louis Weir, organist; talk, by Dame Fashion; Gladys H. Hasey, soprano; Elsie Poole, accompanist; violin solos, Ray Stewartson, James Gesb, accompanist; Jean Sargent. 11:30—News flashes. 11:55—Time signals and weather report.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Musical. 6:30—Orchestra, Scotty Holmes, directing. 7—Market reports. 7:05—"News Things in New England," J. S. Lawrence. 7:15—Musical. 7:30—"Appreciation of Symphonies," by Prof. Stuart Mason. 8—Musical program. 8:30—Twilight song trio. 9—Salon orchestra. 10—Weather reports. 10:03—Male quartet. 10:30—Orchestra, under direction of Jack Denny.

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)**

3 p. m.—Eleana M. Spencer, contralto; Louise D. Kennally, accompanist. 3:15—Yen Ho Harmonians. 4:15—Mrs. Frank Dupee, French diction and reading. 4:45—Goldman violin students. 5:45—Stock market and business news. 6—News. 6:10—Rines and his orchestra. 6:30—Republican state committee talk. 6:45—Big Brother Club, interschool spelling bee and the Joy Spreaders. 7:30—Cosmopolitan ensemble. 8—The Serenaders. 8:30—The Gazers. 9—The Eskimos. 10—The Zippers, under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

**Friday Morning**

7:45 a. m.—Morning watch by Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, First Baptist Church, Newton. 10—Anne Bradford's "Half-Hour for Shut-ins" quartet; "Our Birthday Party," Anne Bradford. 10:30—News. 10:45—Betty Crocker's Home Service Talk.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (545 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Travel talk. 9—Programs from WEAF. 11—News bulletins.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 6:25—News. 6:30—Mrs. Kenneth Collins, soprano. 7—Mid-week religious sing. 7:30—Staff artists. 8—Owlets. 8:30—Theater presentation. 10—Weather report. 11—News.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—Joint program with WEAF, New York City. 11—Weather report.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Stock reports, New York State roads report and news items. 6:30—Dinner program. 7:30—WGY book chat. 7:45—Syracuse University program, Syracuse, N. Y. 9—Royal salon hour. 10—Persis Wiree Clark, contralto. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Mid-week hymn sing. 8—Comfort hour. 8:30—Quartet. 9—"Eskimos." 10—Zippers under the direction of Henry Burr. 11—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Dinner orchestra. 7:55—Sporting news. 8—"Voice of the Silent Drama." 8:30—Marguerite Manierre Mixed Quartet. 9—Royal hour of music. 10—Knickerbocker Male Quartet. 10:30—Jack Denny's orchestra.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Uncle Gebee. 6:30—Vincent Sorey concert trio. 7:1,—Football results and news items. 7:30—George Hall's Royal Arcadians. 8—"Footlight and Lamplight," Oliver Sayler. 8:20—Ruth Gallen, contralto. 8:30—William Chosnyk, violinist, and T. Edgar Schewe, pianist. 9—Cecil Cunningham. 10—Myro Glass, baritone.

**WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble. 6:45—Sports. 7:30—Oreste's Queensland orchestra. 8—Vaughn de Leath, "The Radio Girl." 9—S. S. France orchestra; Emily Rosevelt, soprano. 11—Carlton orchestra.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert played by the Symphony Players, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:20—Farm program. 8—Courtesy program. 8—Concert under the direction of Victor Saudek. 11:15—Concert from the Flotilla Club.

**WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45—Football instruction by Henry Blum, noted referee. 8—Book review by Burt McMurtrie. 8:20—Recital presenting Alice Schoenfeldt, soprano, with Mr. Sterling, baritone, under direction Carolyn Gray. 9—"Eskimos" from WEAF. 10—Zippers from WEAF. 11—Program dance music by Zez Confrey's orchestra.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**

6:30 p. m.—Billy Hays and his orchestra. 7:30—Symphony orchestra, John A. Carrall, director. 8—Josh Saddler's Serenaders. 8:45—Go-Getters. 9—Montbard Follies. 9:30—The Musical Chefs. 10—The Hood Boys. 10:15—Preston S. Foster, bass. 10:30—Parodians' Orchestra. 11—Cadix Revue.

**WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Official weather forecast. 6:05—Dinner music; Benjamin Franklin Concert Orchestra, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture, livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call and Birthday List. 8—Choral Society, under Charles H. Halsall. 9—Laserow Quartet. 11—Dance orchestra.

**WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)**

7:45 p. m.—"Horticultural Question Box." 8—Seaside Trio. 9—Studio concert.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**

7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Morton dinner music. 8—World Wonder Excursions, Alfred J. P. McClure, D. D. 8:15—The Victor Herbert Quartet; Atlantic City High School Auditorium. 9:15—Traymore concert orchestra. 10—Emo's weekly movie broadcast. 10:20—Organ recital, Jean Wiener. 11:20—Supper Club Dance Orchestra.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Sandman Circle. 6:30—Dinner orchestra. 7:30—Organ recital. 8—Musical program. 9—WBAL Ensemble. 10—WBAL Staff Concert. 11—WBAL Dance Orchestra.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Dinner music. 8—"The Voice of the Silent Drama." 9—Royal Salon Hour from WJZ. 10—Meyer Davis Swanee Syncopaters.

**WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)**

7:30 p. m.—American Legion Band, under direction of Prof. Thomas Altobellas. 8:29—Citrus report. 8:30—Euphemia Kavassa and associate artists. Gorden Osterhout, basso; Ruth Sherley, coloratura soprano; Jaunita Walters, violinist; Paul Kruse, baritone; Ruth Goldsmith, pianist.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Hollenden Orchestra, Carl Rupp directing. 7:30—Studio program. 9—"Eskimos" from New York. 10—Studio program. 11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert from New York through WEAF.

**WCX, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

**WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists. 7:30—Entertainers. 9—Studio program.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**

5:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. 5:45—Livestock market summary. 7:30—Talk. 8—New York program: "Eskimos"; special orchestra. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Traffic talk. 10:20—Band concert.

**WOK, Homewood, Ill. (217 Meters)**

6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Popular dance music, vaudeville and vocal selections.

**WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)**

3:15 p. m.—Bright spots from comic operas. 9:45—Devon Comedy Four, Male Quartet. 10:15—The Izaak Walton League Period. 11:15—The Belmont "Gang."

**WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Program of Scandinavian music. 8:30 to 11—Popular program.

**WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Supperbell program. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 6:55—"Si" Spencer. 7—May and June. 7:15—WLS Trio and soloists.

**WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)**

5 p. m.—Children's Half Hour. 7—Musical Bits. 9—Song recital, Belle Forbes Cutter. 9:30—Hawaiian guitar selections, Hickey and Johnson. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Dance selections.

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Children's period. 6:30—Dinner concert by Joska DeBabary and his orchestra. 7—Family hour. 8:20—Musical program. 9—Classical concert. 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival.

**WEAO, Columbus, O. (294 Meters)**

8 p. m.—What goes on in a newspaper office, J. Lewis Morrill. 8:15—Music. 8:45—Music.

**WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 6:30—Educational talk. 6:40—Robert Visconti's orchestra. 7—Chamber music with the Reher Quartet. 7:40—Tenor solos by Morgan Ruffner. 8—Piano memories by Mary Louis Woseczek. 8:30—The Cincinnati Zither Players. Charles and Ruth Hohe. 9—The Castle Farmers. 9:15—The Melody Boys. 9:30—"Pep" Golden, saxophone; "Al" Kirschner, piano. 9:45—Irene Downing and Tommy Reynolds. 10:15—Castle Farmers. 10:30—Missouri Kinney and Florence Kinney. 11:15—Night Howls by the Sky Terriers.

**WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons. 8:30—Popular songs. 9—Loons.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**

4 p. m.—Concert prepared by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30—Trio De Luxe; digest of the International Sunday School lesson for Nov. 7; welfare talk. 8:15 to 9 p. m.—Hawaiian music by Joe Sciberras, straight guitar, and Frank Plade, steel guitar.

**WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)**

6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert by Andrew Jackson Orchestra conducted by Beasley Smith. 7:15—Bedtime story. 8—C. F. Davis and his orchestra. 10—Little Jack Little, radio entertainer. 10:30—Pipe organ concert by F. Arthur Henkel.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**

6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; weekly book talk by Louise Mecker; Jack Riley's orchestra. 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Bestor's orchestra; Cordsen's orchestra.

**WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**

7 p. m.—Dinner organ concert; aviation talk. 8—Ukulele songsters, pianist and singer.

**KFQA, St. Louis, Mo. (280 Meters)**

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture, by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, under the auspices of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE**

William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, will lecture at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4, at 8 p. m., central standard time, under the auspices of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis. KFQA will radiocast this lecture on 280 meters wavelength.

# CALL FOR LABOR FALLS OFF A BIT

## Boston Employment Office Also Reports Decrease in Applications for Work

Demands for labor in metropolitan Boston showed a decrease during October as compared with September, according to the monthly report of the Massachusetts Public Employment Office, 23 Pearl Street. The business of the office also was slightly less than in October, 1925.

Employers of labor called for 1713 people, a decrease of 97, or 5 per cent from September, also a decrease of 12 from October of last year. The total number of applicants for employment securing positions was 1550 a decrease of 25, or 2 per cent from September but an increase of one over October, 1925.

The total number of applicants for employment during the month was 20,473, a decrease of 1371, or 6 per cent from September, also a decrease of 3483, or 15 per cent from October, last year.

During the month, 990 service men (577 soldiers, 413 sailors) applied for work and of this number, 142 (80 soldiers, 62 sailors) visited the office for the first time and were registered. Introduction cards to employers were given to 286 (171 soldiers, 115 sailors) and 233 (149 soldiers, 84 sailors) secured positions.

In the men's skilled department the greatest activity obtained in the shipyards with calls for all kinds of mechanics with marine experience. The metal trades were fairly active with demand for machinists, moulders, sheet metal workers and millwrights. The building trades were rather quiet. There was a fair number of calls for carpenters and painters and the demand for electricians was better than for some time past.

A few calls were also received for plumbers, steamfitters, plasterers and glaziers. Much more activity was shown in the steam trades than for some time and a number of engineers and firemen were placed. The printing trades were quiet with a few orders for compositors, pressmen and feeders, which were readily filled. Calls were received from the general trades for rubber workers, chauffeurs, packers and shippers.

The women's departments, early in the month, showed more activity than for some time with a good demand for power stitchers. The demand fell off, however, toward the end of the month. The number of calls for waitresses and chambermaids was fair and the places easily filled. The demand for day workers and cleaners was good with an overabundant supply of applicants. Housework girls continued in good demand with only a meager supply of applicants.

# LONDON TO HONOR DR. ROY ANDREWS

## Explorer to Appear Before Royal Geographical Society

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 4—Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum of Natural History expedition to the Central Asian plateau which found the first dinosaur eggs, is now in London preparing to receive honors at the hands of the Royal Geographical Society which he addresses next Monday with the story of his finds in the Gobi Desert.

Many details of the exploration have already been published, but Dr. Andrews is expected to shed further interesting light on his ethnological discoveries before the British savants. He will tell, for instance, of the remarkable finds in the fossil section of 75 skulls, 14 skeletons of dinosaurs, the stomach of one of which contained pebbles, such as chickens swallow.

The ancestral forms of many groups of reptiles and early mammals of Europe and America were unearthed as well as implements going back to the time of the Neanderthal man of 100,000 years ago; also a great camp of "dune dwellers" with fireplaces, which dated about 20,000 years ago.

The investigations have also shown that the area's climate has changed considerably and that in the last 200,000 years it has been drying rapidly. The explorers found even skulls in one week which seemed to be the true placental type, related to groups of mammals, insectivores and carnivores living today.

# NAVY FLYING CORPS WILL HOLD REUNION

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Naval aviation officers and reserve and former reserve officers attached to the United States Navy flying corps, either during or since the war, will gather at their first official reunion dinner since the war on Friday evening, Nov. 12, at the Commodore Hotel, where the Naval Aviation Society of New York will be organized to make the reunion dinner an annual affair.

A feature of the entertainment will be a series of motion pictures of the Naval Flying Corps training and other activities, released for the occasion by the federal Bureau of Aeronautics, in which many of those in attendance will recognize themselves in action before the camera. The reunion will come the day after the Schneider Cup race at Hampton Roads, Va., and many flying officers of high rank are expected to attend.

# INDIANS MAY CLAIM VERMONT STATE LANDS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—A recent visit of two members of the St. Regis band of Indians and an attorney to the Vermont State House at Montpelier has given rise to reports that the Indians intended to renew an ancient claim to state lands before the next Legislature.

The St. Regis Indians, a branch of the Mohawk tribe, now live in Franklin County, N. Y., and number about 2000. They claimed for years that they had never been paid for 2,000,000 acres of land in Vermont, which were once their hunting grounds.

# AUSTRALIA ADOPTS EQUALITY MEASURE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Nov. 4 (AP)—A bill conferring equality on women today was adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The bill removes all disqualifications in the way of women holding public offices or entering the professions. Women were given suffrage in 1908.

# PLAN NEW CAMP OF GIRL SCOUTS

## Leaders Meet at Cedar Hill to Talk Over Program for Long Pond

Next summer at Long Pond, Plymouth, a new all-Massachusetts Camp is to be opened under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of Girl Scouts. Plans for it were a chief topic of discussion at an all-day conference of Girl Scout leaders of the State at Cedar Hill, Waltham, today.

Under the leadership of Miss Martha Willett, secretary of the state scouting committee, camp directors, camp committee members, commissioners and other leaders on the movement in Massachusetts, considered the whole question of camp activities.

Problems that arose during the past summer were considered in their bearing on next summer's work; food questions, camp scholarship, safety regulations, swimming tests, games and scoutcraft, all came in for consideration, general policies were established and plans made for the detailed carrying out of the program.

The new camp at Long Pond is to be on land adjoining that now used for the First National Training school maintained by the national organization under auspices of the Massachusetts Council. It includes about 50 acres.

It is expected that from 300 to 400 scouts will be entertained there next summer, divided into groups of 100. Miss Edith Sinnett, director of the Metropolitan Boston division, is to be camp director.

It is planned to conduct next year's work along lines similar to those of previous years but developed and expanded and adapted to meet changing requirements. Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, State Commissioner of Girl Scouts; Miss Ruth H. Stevens, state director, and Miss Ruth Hedland, New England camp director, spoke. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Kingsbury Brown of Brookline, Mrs. James Hall of Needham, Mrs. Alexander Henderson of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Edward F. Stevens of Wellesley and Mrs. Elliot Emerson of Cambridge.

# COOK PLURALITY MAY BE 20,000

## Claggett Defeated in Latest Returns—Preference Bill Probably Sustained

Returns of the votes cast in the election of State Auditor and on the "Veterans' Preference" Law referendum, while not more than two-thirds available today, indicate that Alonzo B. Cook, Republican, the incumbent, will probably have a plurality over Strabo V. Claggett, the Democratic candidate, of more than 15,000, possibly 20,000. The Veterans' Preference Law will be sustained by probably 50,000 plurality. About 165 towns and cities, the most of them small, have yet to return exact results on these two matters.

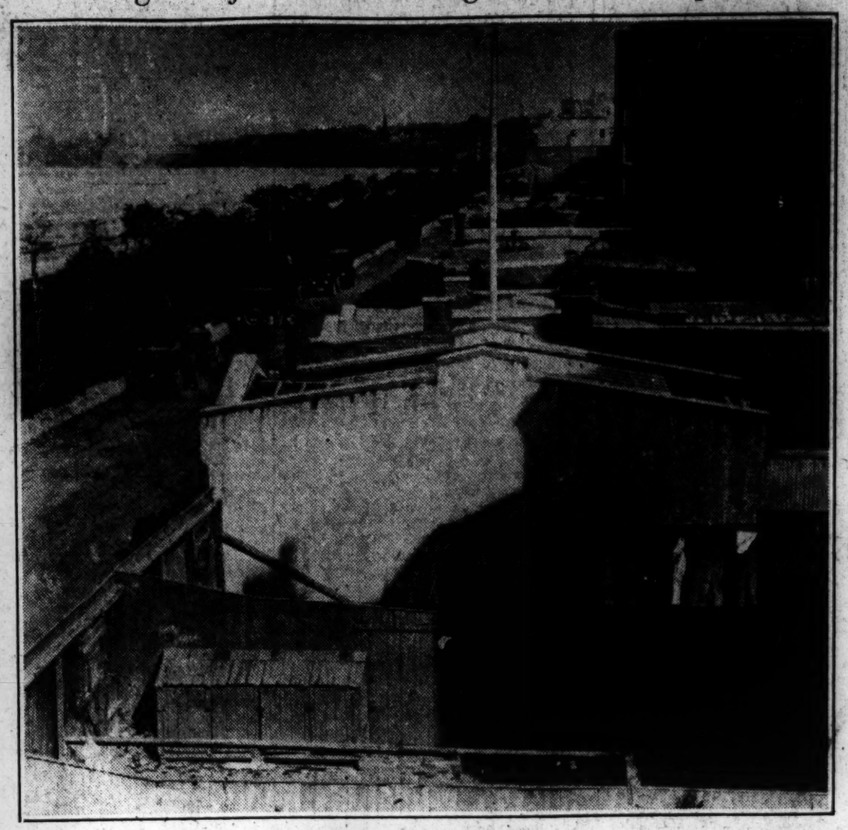
Returns from the cities and larger towns show that the Republican organization voters voted in great numbers, for Mr. Claggett.

Two years ago Mr. Cook defeated Mr. Claggett for the Auditorship of Massachusetts by 57,170 votes. Boston returns complete show that Mr. Claggett carried Boston by 51,097. This year he and his friends had counted upon his carrying this city by 60,000 or more. When it was noted from the returns as they continued to come in slowly from all parts of the State that the Democratic candidate for State Auditor was running from 4 to 5 per cent below his vote of two years ago they were less optimistic.

While Mr. Cook was cut heavily all over the State, his vote of two years ago left him a margin of safety that the 14 to 15 per cent he has been running behind his first contest with Mr. Claggett leaves him the winner with the exact figures probably not obtainable for two or three days yet.

Boston's vote was Claggett 102,338, Cook 51,241. Other cities returned: Beverly—Claggett 1165, Cook 3152; Brockton—Claggett 6519, Cook 8773; Cambridge—Claggett 11,288, Cook 7985; Chelsea—Claggett 2706, Cook 2236; Everett—Claggett 2943, Cook 4549; Haverhill—Claggett 2847, Cook 5324; Holyoke—Claggett 8288, Cook 5176; Lawrence—Claggett 10,148, Cook 5551; Lowell—Claggett 13,939, Cook 9362; Lynn—Claggett 8602, Cook 10,419; Malden—Claggett 4272, Cook 6408; Melrose—Claggett 2156, Cook 4112; Medford—Claggett 4964, Cook 6160; New Bedford—Claggett 10,058, Cook 10,781; Quincy—Claggett 7615, Cook 8982; Revere—Claggett 2560, Cook 2941; Salem—Claggett 4694, Cook 4213; Springfield—Claggett 11,255, Cook 15,510; Somerville—Claggett 11,773, Cook 12,253; Taunton—Claggett 3911, Cook 3954; Worcester—Claggett 19,452, Cook 24,400; Woburn—Claggett 2705, Cook 1993.

## *Garage Roof Gardens Among Architects' Proposals*



View Looking North From Harvard Bridge, Showing Motorcars Parked Along Back Street at the Rear of Houses Facing on Beacon Street. In the Foreground Are Some of the Barren Backyards Which Architects Propose to Beautify.

# *Rear Gardens to Beautify Back Street Along River*

## *Floral Designs for Garage Roofs Between Beacon Street and Esplanade Are Among Projects—Co-operative Development Necessary*

Visions of how the Back Bay district along Beacon Street and the Charles River Esplanade from Arlington Street to Bay State Road, one of the most potentially beautiful sections in metropolitan Boston, may be transformed into a "Venice of America," are today described by several architects and residents of Beacon Street whose rear windows overlook the embankment.

Signs of the trend are taking shape still remains for the residents to take the initiative.

**Garage Roof Gardens**

Dana Somes, architect, would incorporate in the improvements construction of gardens on the roofs of all the garages on Back Street, then by means of an "el" he shows how he could put in a terrace for the second floor with flowers on it, and set back the top floor so as to give it a terrace effect also. This is an undertaking, however, which individual owners cannot afford to attempt, the architect pointed out.

Principally because with the present changing hands of real estate along Beacon Street where old buildings are being razed to make way for skyscraper apartment hotels, the house owner never knows when his neighbor will sell out and a towering structure will rise on the lot to the north or south of him which will shut out all light and sunshine so necessary for a thriving garden.

One of the beauty spots on Beacon Street is at the rear of No. 134, the garden of Mrs. Otis Kimball. First bloom the yellow forsythia, and then the tulips, while over the back fence clambers the clematis vine. There are peonies, roses and salvia which comes in the autumn. Lilies of the valley are also there.

**Efficiency in Gardening**

The garden was laid out by Edward B. Stratton, who was the first holder of the Boston Architects Club's traveling scholarship. He told how he renovated the back yard:

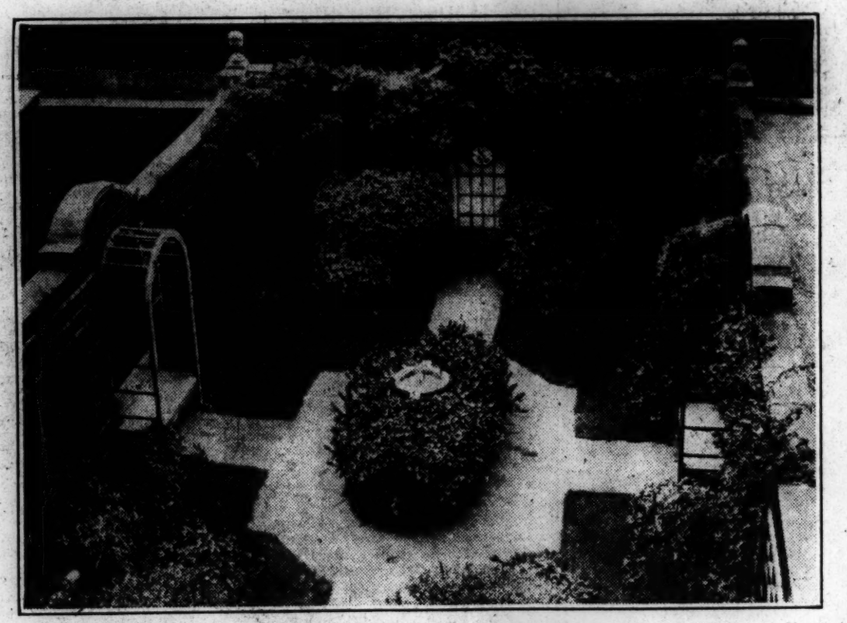
"First we depressed the laundry yard and moved it next to the building so that it would be hidden from view when one looked out the dining room windows on the first floor. We removed all the outbuildings and sheds, dug a hole for the garbage pail and sank it underneath the surface of the ground with an iron cover.

"We took down the clothes line and replaced it with a clothes reel which can be removed altogether when not in use. Then the fence, which was pretty much dilapidated, was repaired. We put on a new top called a pointing, and strengthened it with stone coping at the sides and ends. Over this we constructed a lattice trellis and installed a new gate in the center instead of at the side as formerly.

Mr. Stratton said he planted evergreens in the garden of Mrs. Kimball so that there would be trees with foliage all the year round for her. The architect added that if he had known that such an extensive improvement was to be made to the esplanade at the time he planned her garden he would have left an open fence of iron instead of solid brick so that both she and the passersby could benefit by the view.

At the time Mrs. Kimball's garden was laid out, the present Charles River Reservation development was yet to become a reality. Another garden which harmonizes with the surroundings is that of Miss Rose Dexter at No. 400 Beacon Street. Miss Dexter at present is in Europe.

## *Once Just a Back Yard; Now a Novel Garden*



Garden of Mrs. Otis Kimball, as Seen From Dining Room Window at Rear of Her Residence at 134 Beacon Street, Is Typical of What Is Proposed to Beautify the Back Yards Along the Charles River Esplanade.

# MINING CONGRESS TO TALK POLITICS

WASHINGTON—The relation of politics to natural resources, with particular reference to the problems of the public land states of the West, and the proposals for Government supervision of coal operations, will be the basis for discussion in one of the eight main sessions of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Mining Congress, to be held in Washington, Dec. 7 to 10.

Coming at a time when Congress will be in session, with the probability that legislation will be proposed for changes in the land laws, and for regulation of the coal industry, the discussions will be of equal importance to the metal mining men of the West and the coal men of all sections.

Invitations have been extended to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Harry L. Gandy, secretary of the National Coal Association; George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, and Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, to present the several phases of the question as they apply to both coal and metal interests, and as both the eastern and western viewpoints affect it.

# POLAND HAILS NEW GENERAL-INSPECTOR

WARSAW (Special Correspondence)—The decree nominating Marshal Pilsudski as general inspector of the armed forces of Poland was promulgated on Aug. 29. According to the Polish law the general inspector now becomes the chief commander of the forces in time of war.

Commenting on this announcement, Polska Zbrojna, the organ of the Polish Army, writes: "This nomination, for which the country has waited so long, will be hailed by the army with the greatest satisfaction."

# TRADE ARBITRATION ON LAW PROGRAM

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Commercial arbitration has been recommended as one of the subjects for discussion before the next meeting of the International Law Association, the American Arbitration Association has just announced. The recommendation was made by Arthur K. Kuhn, an attorney of New York City, in response to a request for suggestions from the home office of the International Law Association in London.

"Commercial arbitration has a great opportunity for use in international dealings between merchants of different countries," Mr. Kuhn declared. "A resort to a regular tribunal of one of the countries in such cases is costly and wastes the time of both parties to the controversy. I am strongly in favor of permanent arbitration tribunals to which merchants widely separated geographically could refer, such as are already in use in some of the South American countries."

# SEAMAN SEES DEER SWIMMING IN OCEAN

Capt. Peter Tobin of the fishing schooner Mary, which arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier today with a trip of 35,000 pounds of haddock and cod from the South Shoals fishing grounds, reports to the Boston Fish Bureau sighting a deer swimming in the ocean two miles offshore and about three miles west of Highland Light yesterday, according to an announcement today from the fish bureau. The deer was swimming in the direction of the shore, according to Captain Tobin.

in the plans for several new apartments on Beacon Street and architects are beginning to embody specifications for a garden effect at the rear of these buildings. In one such structure, it is planned to devote half of the lot to trees, grass and shrubbery. There will be loggias and patios, bubbling fountains and birdbaths, a sun-dial and marble benches upon which residents may sit in the afternoon and watch the Harvard crews training on the Charles.

That the unpaved alley between the row of houses and the riverfront generally is unsightly is conceded, but there has been no concerted effort by the citizens to have this condition bettered and the result is that the alley has continued to remain unimproved ever since the construction of Harvard Bridge across the Charles at Massachusetts Avenue in 1887 when there was some talk of the city taking over the alley and widening it into a boulevard.

**Floral Possibilities**

A few have constructed surprisingly beautiful gardens but others, perhaps because they pass only the winter months of the year here, have apparently overlooked the care of them. For as soon as the first robbins and daffodils appear in the spring in Boston, many along Beacon Street pack their trunks and set off for the mountains, seashore or Europe.

And those who possess gardens have thoughtlessly shut them off from view by high brick fences so that altogether "Back Street," as the alley is called, presents a row of garbage pails, drab fences and back gates.

This scene with very little effort could be improved wonderfully and made to add beauty to and harmonize with the Esplanade. While the reservation has done everything within its power by precept and concept to coax the inhabitants nearby into beautifying their yards, it

# 8000 MORE MEN GO BACK TO PITS

## District Vote in Britain Fails to Uphold Plan to Call Out Safety Men

*By Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 4 — The Miners' delegate conference assembled here today in chastened mood, with the information before it that 8000 more men had gone back to work. The conference discussed the reports received from the districts showing that the miners' executives had been unable to carry out the decision of the last meeting for calling out the safety men (pumpers and others employed in preventing the mines from becoming flooded or otherwise destroyed during the stoppage), and for persuading transport and other workers to refuse to handle coal.

The conference also considered the advice given by the Trade Union Congress Council (the body representing other trade unions) to make terms. The conference leaders proved divided in their opinion as to concessions in the direction of district agreements, and a long discussion took place on the question whether further reference to the districts would be necessary in order to rescind the last meeting's resolution, which blocks the reopening of negotiations.

A member of the executive committee, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, referring to the stoppage, said: "The end is approaching," but he added, significantly, "I think this will be the penultimate conference."

An official statement says the "conference probably will be adjourned to tomorrow."

### Falling Off in Shipments

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—While 438,000 tons of Welsh and Scotch hard coal were landed at St. Lawrence ports last year, shipments from Great Britain this year, owing to the coal strike, have only been 106,000 tons. Holland has sent 37,000 tons of hard coal, and Germany 17,000 tons of anthracite and 13,000 tons of coke. Canadian coke production available in this district has been increased, but the dependence of Montreal and St. Lawrence towns for household fuel upon Pennsylvania will be greater this winter than for some years past.

### Russian Help Acknowledged

*By Wireless*

MOSCOW, Nov. 4—The secretary of the Miners' Federation, A. J. Cook, has telegraphed to the Soviet Trade Union Council expressing gratitude for the money remittances, declaring: "This 1,000,000 rubles literally saves us from starvation and inspires our miners with the determination to continue the struggle against longer hours, lower wages and regional agreements."

# EUROPE HESITATING ABOUT 8-HOUR DAY

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (AP)—With American workmen discussing a five-day week, Europe still is hesitating whether it will adopt the eight-hour day agreed to at the Washington Labor conference. This hesitation has caused a crisis in the International Labor Bureau which was formed under the Treaty of Versailles at the same time as the League of Nations.

Labor delegates on the executive council of the bureau have threatened to leave the organization altogether unless something is speedily done to secure an eight-hour day throughout Europe. Italy has ratified the eight-hour day convention on condition that it be also ratified by Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland, none of which powers have yet put the convention into operation.

**WABASH LOADINGS GAIN**

For the week ended Oct. 30, Wabash handled 20,389 revenue freight cars, compared with 20,355 in the preceding week and 19,856 last year, and for October 89,000, compared with 85,055 in September and 86,705 in October, 1925.

# AIRPLANES TO WATCH FOR LIQUOR SMUGGLING

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Two of the latest type OI-5 amphibian planes and one new UO-4 seaplane are soon to be installed at the local Coast Guard Base No. 7, as a new adjunct to the equipment already available in the war on rum smuggling traffic along the coast, according to advises from Washington. The aircraft will also be used in rendering aid to ships as well as to locate derelicts and other hindrances to navigation. Lieut.-Commander C. C. von Paulsen, a qualified aviator, will be in charge of the local air fleet.

In anticipation of the early arrival of the air fleet at the local coast guard base, he will supervise the construction of a hangar on Ton Pound Island in Gloucester Harbor, the structure to be of galvanized steel frame, measuring 60 by 60.

# LEND-A-HAND CLUBS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

## Autumn Meeting to Be at Unitarian Church in Lynn

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 4 — The autumn conference of Lend a Hand clubs will be held on Saturday in the Unitarian Church, corner Baltimore and Atlantic Streets, by invitation of the Lend a Hand Club of that church.

The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, president of the Lend a Hand Society, will open the morning session at 10:45, and the address of welcome will be made by the Rev. Dudley Ferrell. Reports from the clubs will be given by delegates and a brief report from the central office of the Lend a Hand Society will be made by the executive secretary, Miss Annie Florence Brown.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Committee on World Friendship Among Children, will describe "The Doll Messenger Plan" for promoting good will between America and Japan. A number of clubs are dressing dolls to be given to Japanese children on their Doll Festival, March 3, next.

Following the social hour and box luncheon the afternoon session will open at 2:30 and will be addressed by the following speakers:

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of Women's National Committee, on "Law Observance and Enforcement"; the Rev. Stanley G. Spear, of the Universalist Church in Roxbury, and a director of Lend-a-Hand Society, on "My Visit to the Near East, Including Palestine," with screen pictures, and Miss Marion C. Kingman, librarian, Tyler Street Branch of Boston Public Library, on "Unique Experiences With Book Truck and Push Cart."

# CHINESE STRIKE CLOSES SCHOOL

## Methodist University at Chengtu Affected by Radical Activities

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 4—The Christian Union University of West China at Chengtu has been closed, as a result of a student strike, according to information just received at the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

An official of the board who is in charge of the missionary work in China, Korea and Japan, and who has spent much time during the last 45 years in China, said that the strike, which involves several hundred students, is typical of the radical methods to which Chinese students in other institutions have resorted in protesting against what they believe to be administrative abuses. He described conditions in China as "critical," adding that "the Chinese, with their traditional high sense of right," will be equal to adjusting them.

The welfare of missionaries in West China was reported in a cablegram just received by the board. Bishop R. Grose, of Peking, said there was "no cause for anxiety at present in West China," and that "all missionaries at Nanchang are safe." In another message he reported the safety of all missionaries at Chungking.

The board has 40 missionaries within the territory of 218,000 square miles known as Szechwan Province, of which Chengtu and Chungking are the principal cities.

# INDUSTRY AIDS IN WORLD PEACE

## Visiting Belgian Tells the Chamber What It Is Doing in Europe

That industrial combinations which have been and are being formed between European nations will have a powerful effect in promoting industrial growth in Central Europe and thus cement more firmly the ties of international peace, is the contention of Baron Gaston de Bethune, director of the Belgian Airways, who is in this country primarily in the interest of commercial aviation.

Baron de Bethune yesterday was the guest of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, with two other Belgians, who left Boston for New York to continue their study of general trade conditions.

More amicable relations are generally developing between the nations that engaged in the World War, points out Baron de Bethune, and it has been found more advantageous to trade with Germany and all countries for promotion of greater international commerce than to restrict such activities to the nations that were allies during the war. More Germans are to be found on the streets of Paris today than before the war, and, with other nationalities intermingling, in all the countries, the people are coming to a more complete understanding of each other's problems, he said.

Belgium is now on what is practically a free trade basis, Baron de Bethune told Donald E. Wilbur, secretary of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber. No import duties are assessed to restrain trade, and those that are imposed are solely for revenue, he said. Thus Belgium would benefit greatly by a general international agreement for free trade, at least within Europe.

In this connection, Baron de Bethune was asked about the working out of the free port idea, as practiced at Danzig. He spoke of the benefits free ports had wrought to local industry, which was of special interest in Boston because of the agitation to secure a free port in Boston, should the United States Congress authorize such ports in this country.

Establishment of a free port at Boston, he said, would be advantageous to both Boston and Belgium, attracting a tremendous volume of raw materials for manufacture and reshipment. In speaking of foreign financial problems, he outlined the stabilization of the Belgian franc, and stressed the difficulty of ascertaining any one country's ability to pay a given debt.

Baron de Bethune, who is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a Rotarian, expressed pleasure at the progress being made in commercial aviation in this country and particularly in Boston. He said that within a few years, it was more than probable that a transatlantic air service would be established between Boston and Antwerp or Brussels and that airplanes rather than Zeppelins or airships, would be found to be most satisfactory.

**NEEDHAM HISTORY IN PAGEANT**

Descendants of the original settlers of the town of Needham will be among those taking part in a two-day pageant, depicting the history of that town, to be held in the Town Hall tomorrow and Saturday. Mrs. Suzanne Cary Grover, who was in charge of the recent Stoughton pageant, will direct the Needham pageant, which will be given in eight episodes.

# LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

## UNDER · THE · EAVES · OF GREATER · BOSTON · BUILDINGS

*Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names hewn into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. Accounts of some of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.*

Born half a century apart in France, two celebrated philosophers become the topics of today's little biographies. They are Blaise Pascal and one Dominique François Arago; the former was also a mathematician and the latter an astronomer of note. So famous were these two Frenchmen that their names are to be found on the walls of the Boston Public Library and those of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

PASCAL (pas' kal), Blaise, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in the Province of Auvergne, on June 19, 1623. He was the son of Etienne Pascal, president of the Court of Aids, and showed an extraordinary aptitude for geometry, although his parents were not at all keen on having their child take up this study.

At 12, Pascal surprised them in the demonstration of a proposition which he had discovered without the aid of books. He had learned the elements of geometry in private and with this accomplishment his father was willing to allow his son to continue his chosen pursuit.

When 16, Pascal wrote a treatise on conic sections which astonished Descartes and this made him an associate of Mersenne and Roberval. Two years later he invented an ingenious calculating machine and in 1648 he made with the barometer an experiment on the mountain called Puy de Dôme, the celebrated experiment establishing the theory of atmospheric pressure and exploding the ancient error that nature abhors a vacuum.

He wrote two treatises, one "On the Equilibrium of Fluids" and another "On the Weight of Atmosphere." In 1659 Pascal wrote a treatise on the cycloid. His works include "New Experiments on the Vacuum" (Nouvelles expériences touchant le vide), "History of the Cycloid" (Histoire de la Roulette and De l' Esprit Géométrique). His complete works were published by Bossut in five volumes in 1779. Prosper Faugère published in 1844 two volumes of "Thoughts, Fragments and Letters of Blaise Pascal," many of which had never been published before.

ARAGO (ar' à-go), Dominique François, was born at Estagel, near Perpignan, in the eastern Pyrenees, on Feb. 26, 1786. He entered Polytechnic in 1803, and two years later found himself attached to the Observatory of Paris as secretary to the Bureau of Longitudes.

In the following year Arago and Biot were ordered by the Emperor to continue the grand geodesical operations of Delambre and Méchain, to extend the measurements of the arcs of the meridian from Barcelona to the Balearic Isles. He returned to France in the summer of 1809 after many exciting adventures along the Mediterranean coast.

As a reward for his brave work in which he was captured and forced to flee to Algiers, he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, although below the age requirement. He succeeded Monge as professor of analysis in Polytechnic in 1809 and was a lecturer there for 20 years.

He was an associate of Malus and Fresnel in optical studies, advocated the undulatory theory of light, discovered electro-magnetism, proving that the best magnetic bar was one of steel inclosed by a helix of copper wire.

For this discovery he received a gold medal in 1829. In the following years he was elected Chairman of Deputies and became a leader of the extreme gauche the advanced republicans.

Arago was distinguished for his courage, his generosity and eloquence. He was a friend of Humboldt, Brougham, Brewster, Faraday and Napoleon I, who, it is said, once considered taking Arago to America with him when he retired to study science.

# NAMES PLANETS METCALF FOUND

## Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard, Designates 12 Discovered by Photography

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Paine professor of practical astronomy and director of the Harvard College Observatory, has named 14 of the small planets (also called planetoids or asteroids) discovered photographically by the Rev. Dr. Joel H. Metcalf when he was working at Taunton and later at Winchester, Mass. These names have been accepted by the astronomical committee in charge of naming the small planets.

These minor planets vary in size from a few miles in diameter to a few hundred miles, and revolve around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. They are mostly discovered photographically and Dr. Metcalf developed considerable skill in finding these objects.

To one of these asteroids, bearing the number 1912 PZ, Dr. Shapley has assigned the name Harvard. Two others he assigned the names Arequipa and Mandeville, for the stations of the Harvard Observatory, the first in Peru, where Boyden Station is located, the second in Jamaica, where Prof. William H. Pickering long maintained a sub-station of the Harvard Observatory for the purpose of studying the planets and the moon.

The small planets 1913 QS and 1913 QT, Dr. Shapley named, respectively, Cantabia and Botolphia, thus memorializing in the sky two well-known municipalities. Similarly Portlandia and Winchester are names assigned to commemorate places where Dr. Metcalf worked.

Taunton had previously been recognized through the naming after it of a small planet found by Dr. Metcalf. Dr. Shapley also named asteroids for Dr. Metcalf, for Prof. G. P. Bond, the first director of the Harvard Observatory, and for Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the observatory for 40 years and close friend of Dr. Metcalf.

The planet Harvard was discovered in 1912. It is of the twelfth magnitude, that is, of a brightness easily visible with a telescope of 10 inches aperture. Probably, however, the object has never been seen visually, although numerous photographic observations have been made of it. The orbit of the body around the sun was computed by Dr. Strehlow of the staff of the Rechen-Institut in Berlin. The period or year of the planet is three and a fifth of our years, and its orbit is inclined about four degrees to the plane of the earth's orbit.

## MUSIC

### *Nichols—Friskin*

Marie Nichols, violinist, and Kate Friskin, pianist, gave a recital at Jordan Hall last evening. Their entire program consisted of three sonatas, one by Bach, another by D'Indy, a third by Mozart. It may be that such a list of music appears dull on paper. In actual performance it produced exhilarating pleasure. For the three sonatas are alike in little more than name. The music of a Bach, in form as well as substance, is far removed from that of D'Indy, even though both men give their works identical titles. As for Mozart, he resembled neither of his fellows on last night's program.

The pleasure attendant on Miss Nichols' and Miss Friskin's music derived from the choice and from the performance of the works. Not only did these two intelligent players perceive the patent or subtle points of difference: they also made them plainly apparent to their audience. No lecture on the development of sonata-form could bring home more clearly the salient points of interest than did the music arrayed last evening. One heard Bach's E major sonata, which is in a certain sense not a sonata at all. A single main theme is the basis of the first movement, and contrasting material is episodic rather than inherently structural. Contrapuntal devices, exquisitely fashioned and dovetailed, hold the attention, in large measure. Yet this kind of music, an outgrowth of the suite, was the foundation of the classical sonata, represented on the present program by Mozart.

Wisely avoiding chronological sequence, and clinging instead to a more natural emotional sequence, Miss Nichols and Miss Friskin left Mozart for conclusion. The serene loveliness of the A major Sonata, its pure melodic outpouring, the quiet intensity of many of its passages, made a well-rounded finale for the evening.

For stormy and stressful middle portion of the program, D'Indy's C major Sonata, Op. 59, seemed nearly ideal. And, to follow still further the thought of the various developments of sonata form, it served to set forth the cyclical style of writing. Here, then, were three types and periods crystallized in musical essence.

The style and manner both players brought to their performance did not savor in the least of anything pedagogical. Instead, the music bounded along, full of an overflowing vigor. Both Miss Nichols and Miss Friskin play with keen musicianly feeling and with technical and interpretative polish. They have poise and a sureness of approach resulting from long experience. Their ensemble is deft, permitting desired fusion at need, yet still allowing individual expressiveness for each player. First and last, their performance is happily balanced and altogether pleasureable. C. S. S.

# BAZAAR TO BENEFIT SCHOOL OF SMYRNA

## Boston Alumnæ Will Sell Variety of Articles

The annual bazaar of the Boston alumnæ of the American Collegiate School of Smyrna will be held tomorrow at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 37½ Beacon Street, from 11 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.

Greek bags, Armenian laces and embroideries and Italian cards, and Christmas gift novelties will be on sale as well as a large assortment of Oriental pastries and candies.

Proceeds of the bazaar will be used toward scholarships, to send two young women, one Armenian and one Greek, to the American College for Girls at Athens, Greece.

Miss Olympia Yeranian, Armenian secretary at the International Institute of the Boston Y. W. C. A., will act as hostess during the afternoon. She will be assisted by the following committees: Fancy work, Mrs. N. Bashian, president of the alumnæ; Miss Vasiliki Philadelphes and Miss Vasiliki Zarifi; food committee, Mrs. J. J. Constantine, Mrs. P. Yphantes, K. Jelal and Miss Olympia Yeranian; publicity, Miss Georgia Ely, executive of the International Institute of the Boston Y. W. C. A.; Miss Christine Yeranian and Miss Vasiliki Philadelphes.

There are 100 alumnæ of the school in the United States, 20 of which are in Boston. The Boston group hold regular monthly meetings.

# YALE AND CAMBRIDGE IN NO-DECISION DEBATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—Deploring the fact that "all modern celebrities find time to do is to write testimonials," the Cambridge debating team supported the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, that this house regrets the prominent place given to advertising in modern life," against Yale here last night. There was no decision.

The Cambridge team was composed of H. G. G. Herklots, Trinity College; A. Hutchinson, Christ's College, and W. G. Fordham, Magdalene College. The men on the Yale team were E. G. Jenkins, A. M. Bingham, son of Senator Hiram Bingham, and Anson Phelps Stokes Jr.

# HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN SESSION

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 4 (AP)—The forty-second annual convention of the Maine conference, Women's Home Missionary Society, is in session today at the Methodist church here. There are 46 delegates present. Mrs. Gladys A. Marsden of Portland is presiding.

The principal speaker yesterday was Mrs. Dan B. Brummitt of Evanston, Ill. A feature of the program was the review of the year's work given by Miss Alice C. Eastman of Portland.

### FRIENDS HONOR G. J. SCHAEFER

Friends of George J. Schaefer, former manager of Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in New England and recently transferred to New York as eastern division manager, tendered him a dinner at the Copley-Plaza last night and presented him with a $2000 silver service and a gold watch. James M. Curley, former Mayor, paid tribute to Mr. Schaefer.

### MEXICO, DEBATE SUBJECT

A discussion of "Mexico: Outside and Inside," will take place between Roberto Haberman, a delegate from the Mexican Federation of Labor, and Arthur J. Westermayr, at a meeting of the West Roxbury Community Forum in the Congregational Church, Centre and Mount Vernon Streets, next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

# ARITHMETIC PROFICIENCY TEST TO BE TRIED ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## Boston University Will Make Survey in Grades Five to Seven Throughout New England—Statisticians to Sift Results

For the fourth successive year the School of Education of Boston University will conduct this winter a contest in the public schools as a means of testing proficiency in some basic study in the public school curriculum, Prof. Guy M. Wilson of the School of Education faculty has announced. This year the scope of the contest will be extended to include schools throughout the New England states which wish to enter.

This year, as last, the test will be conducted in arithmetic. Two years ago the test was in language, and three years ago, in spelling. Entries are now being received in large numbers by Professor Wilson at the School of Education, 675 Boylston Street.

"Arithmetic will be the subject this year because 104 superintendents in places entered last year were convinced they needed a year of intensive work for 100 per cent accuracy in the simple processes of arithmetic," says Professor Wilson's announcement of the new contest. "This decision was strongly reinforced by the National Education Association.

"The aim this year will be 100 per cent accuracy in the simple 'tool' processes, addition, subtraction, and multiplication for grade five; these and division as well for grade six, and these four with fractions added for grade seven. All grades will take the business situations test, a new type, emphasizing informational arithmetic and judgment in the use of money."

The median per cent of accuracy for fifth, sixth, and seventh grade pupils last year, according to Professor Wilson, follows:

| Grade | Addition | Subtraction | Multiplication | Division | Fractions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth .. | 54.6 | 54.9 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Sixth .. | 66.6 | 47.1 | 21.1 | 30.2 | .. |
| Seventh | 72 | 54.5 | 26.3 | 40 | 8.6 |

The contest will be held in the schools entering on Dec. 8, wherever possible. The scoring and tabulating of results of the thousands of papers will be done in the weeks that follow. While the individual teachers, under the test system, score their own papers, the work of drawing from these scores statistics for the schools and grades covered, and the tabulating of the final results will be done at the School of Education, as in other years.

Portland, Ore.
Special Correspondence

THE airplane's engine had been stopped, and the pilot was endeavoring to make his landing in the river. Two high-voltage wires were in the path of the descending airplane, and as it plowed through them it suddenly burst into flames and fell into the river.

Mrs. Ola Reich, 1649 Niles Place, Portland, who had been in bathing just a little while before, saw the condition, and dived at once into the water and swam toward the burning airplane. Men on the shore yelled to her and called to her not to go near the airplane, as there would be an explosion, but she heeded them not, and swam to the airplane.

She attempted to get one of the men out without unbuckling the strap, but found this impossible so she unbuckled the strap, pulled him out and swam with him to the shore. The men on the shore helped her make a landing. The pilot had been thrown out, and was able to make his way to the shore.

Smyrna
Special Correspondence

CLOTHING and feeding forlorn refugee children is not the only good which the Near East Relief has been doing for the past few years. Nailed on the wall in one of the orphanages, down low so that the little hands of the tiniest orphan might reach up to it, is a box with a slit like a letter box. Into this narrow opening each day are slipped scraps of paper on which a message of a loving deed is recorded.

At the close of one day these were a few of the simple sentences which told of how the children were learning to make practical application of the Golden Rule:

"Two children were thirsty. I gave them water."

"A boy was carrying a heavy pailful of water. I helped him."

"The end of a boy's knife was bent. I fixed it on the anvil, and I sharpened it on the grindstone. He said, 'Thank you,' and I said, 'Don't mention it.'"

"Two children of kindergarten could not carry their beds. I carried them."

"The wind scattered the stamps of a boy. I gathered and gave them to him."

"From my share I gave three figs to a kindergarten child."

"A boy would make a kite but had no paper. I gave mine."

"Two boys were quarreling. I stopped them."

Each day the letter box contains such messages, sometimes smudged but telling of the simple way in which the sunny hours are being recorded by these Near East waifs.

# MAINE MOTOR TAX LAW TO BE SOUGHT

## Assessors Propose to Reach Those Who Buy Late

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4 (Special)—Maine's board of assessors propose to get at the automobile owners who are escaping taxation on their cars through the practice of buying shortly after April 1 and selling late in the fall. To this end, the assessors, in annual session here, appointed a committee to prepare a bill to be introduced in the next Legislature on the general lines of the New Hampshire automobile tax law.

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts commissioner of taxation, speaking to the assessors last night, said that permanent reduction in municipal taxation is the real problem confronting the assessors of every state in the Union. "The real tax burden," he said, "is caused by the expenditure of money for municipal activities beyond the ability of the property or the people of the city to pay."

"As time goes on," continued Mr. Long, "the demand for equalized and fair values will become more pronounced. Valuation by 'guess work' or by 'expediency' to meet local political or other conditions, will not be countenanced. The tremendous increase in the cost of running our Government will be so felt by certain classes of 'property' that unless the burden is fairly and evenly spread, the property value will be destroyed."

The present officers of the association were re-elected. They are Clement S. Stetson of Greene, president; S. B. Furbish of Brunswick, vice-president, and George W. Norton of Eastport, secretary.

# SPEECH READERS' GUILD OPENS ADVANCED CLASS

The first meeting of the advanced class of the Boston Speech Readers' Guild, 339 Commonwealth Avenue, will be held tonight, directed by Miss Clara Zeigler, principal of the New England School of Speech Reading. Meetings of the class will continue during the winter months with teachers of the New England school and the Muller-Walla School in charge.

Other classes in speech reading.

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# RIVER FRONT PLAN ADVANCED

## Springfield Improvement Draws Nearer as Agreements Are Reached

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—As a result of negotiations between the city park board and officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the United Electric Light Company and the Springfield Gas Light Company, further headway is made with plans for the improvement of the river front along the Connecticut and an understanding reached by which the electric and gas companies will be enabled to expand to meet pressing service requirements without seeking new locations.

Several months ago terms were tentatively adopted, providing for an exchange of lands between the city and railroad company and the filling of a stretch along the river front by the railroad company to create new park land, but the railroad directors asked to have these terms amended, on the ground that the work as first planned would be too expensive.

A compromise agreement has been reached that is said to await only a formal ratification. This will transfer important riparian rights from the railroad to the city and will afford each public utility corporation means of improving its situation.

The railroad will be enabled to lay additional tracks and through a projected separation of grades will be enabled to make direct connection with the Boston & Maine tracks without crossing the Boston & Albany tracks and so facilitate the operation of through trains north and south; the electric company will get from the gas company a plot of land that now separates its holdings, and so make a needed enlargement of its switchhouse, while at the same time acquiring from the city a tract at the northern end of its plant, part of which acquisition will be sold to the gas company for that corporation's needs.

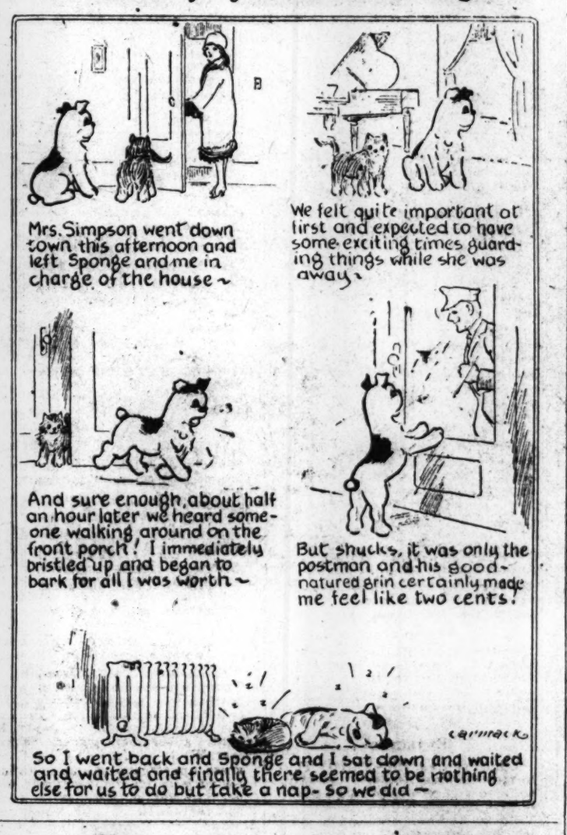
The solution is complete but is believed to meet requirements and solve a problem that for years has been a mooted issue. At times it has seemed that some or all of these companies would transfer their properties to the west side of the river, but it now appears that this will be at least not until many years have elapsed. As a direct result a great public improvement will be effected near the center of the city.

# BETTER PROTECTION OF FORESTS SOUGHT

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4—At a meeting of the directors of the Connecticut Forestry Association, held recently in Hartford, a thorough canvass was taken of the forest situation in Connecticut, and the directors voted to request the next Legislature to change the forest fire laws so as to make them more efficient and to increase the appropriations in order that necessary equipment may be obtained and an up-to-date system of fire watch towers be installed.

A. F. Hawes, the state forester, who was present at the meeting by invitation of the directors, said that 10 more watch towers on high hills and four more high-power gasoline pumps are needed.

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*



## *Putting the Garden to Bed*

Hush-a-bye, hush-a-bye!
Flower-child, Flower-child,
Close your eye, close your eye,
Go to sleep, go to sleep!
Rock-a-bye, rock-a-bye!

SO SANG North Wind over and over and louder and louder.

But those gay, laughing flowers begged and pled to be allowed to stay awake, "just a little longer." They said they wished to say "Hello" to Jack Frost, and to see him paint his dainty pictures. They said they wished to see the Halloween fun, and the jolly round pumpkins. Well, they said everything they could think of to persuade North Wind to allow them to remain awake.

As for the gardener, he was delighted to have them stay as long as they could. Indeed, he was! And he helped them all he could. He covered their bright heads at night with quilts and canvas and he made smoke smudges to warm the air.

But at last one by one off to sleep they dropped like tired children, and then the gardener tucked them in bed for the winter. For these flowers were perennials, and came up spring after spring without being replanted, if properly put to bed.

Putting the flowers to bed was great fun! The gardener hummed lullabies and talked to them almost as if they were children. Some of them were so hardy that they did not really need to be put to bed, so he merely coddled them with a few dried leaves and told them to sleep tight, while others required great care

So when North Wind's song had grown very loud and the ground had begun to freeze, the gardener came with wagon loads of covering for the flowers' beds. The pansies he covered first. Though there were no longer any blossoms, these jolly little plants remained bright and green, so the gardener did not cover their crowns, which he allowed to peer out from a covering of rich leaf mulch that protected their roots. But many of the plants were entirely covered—crown and all.

When the warm covering of leaves had been spread over all of the flowers, the gardener put poles between some of the rows and in other places stone and brush to keep the wind from blowing the leaves away. Then he arranged bright evergreen boughs here and there to help shelter the garden from the winter winds. And you can just imagine how neat and trim this made that sleeping garden look!

Day after day, the gardener went about chuckling to himself and talking to the sleeping flowers as he worked at putting them to bed. "Mind you don't skip out of bed with the first ray of spring sunshine, and get your toes nipped by that mischievous Jack Frost! You stay right in bed till it is time to rise. I'll set an alarm to waken you. Ha, Ha! You can count on me! There now, my dear, that will keep you snug and warm!" On and on he talked.

Then with winter came heavy blankets of snow which kept the flowers cozy and warm till the spring.

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# TERRIER CLUB SHOW HAS MANY ENTRANTS

## Two International Champions Among Features

Thirty-fifth annual specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club will be held in Mechanics Building next Wednesday and Thursday when entrants from many parts of the United States will be exhibited. Thomas Hunter, president of the club, will be the judge, with M. M. Lally acting as alternate in the ring.

Among the entrants will be two international champions, Jabs King Tut and Benda Woods II, who will be brought here by Mrs. W. D. Daley of Detroit, Mich. From Detroit also comes Thomas Woodhouse's Day Dreams, a consistent winner, and the Baro Kennels of Columbus, O., will send Champion Million Dollars King who will be benched with his father, Champion Million Dollar Kid, of the Cristo Kennels in Lynn. More than 60 New England cities and towns will be represented in the show.

The show, which is under the direction of Charles E. Townsend, will open on Wednesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock and close each night at 10:30 o'clock. The officers of the Boston Terrier Club of America include the following: Thomas Hunter Jr., president; M. J. Donlon, vice-president; John N. Murphy, secretary; and Everett A. Adams, treasurer. The executive committee is headed by Mr. Hunter and the chairman of the trophy committee is George B. Doyle of 1726 Beacon Street, Brookline. The bench show committee is headed by Mrs. Louis Lichtenhein.

# COL. ROOSEVELT GOING TO AFRICA

## Plans Explorations in Portuguese Territory

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (AP)—A. Oliviera Aguas, Portuguese consul here, announces that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who spent several months in exploration in central Asia last year, is now planning a tour in southern Africa.

Consul Aguas, who is well versed in Portugal's possession in Africa, recently conferred with Colonel Roosevelt in New York on the matter of routes. The expedition probably will cross the continent, starting from Portuguese East Africa and ending its journey at Portuguese West Africa.

Colonel Roosevelt will lead the expedition and will be accompanied by a large staff of geologists, biologists, botanists, taxidermists and other natural scientists.

### COSMOPOLITAN CLUB FORMED

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—A cosmopolitan club at the University of Vermont has been organized here by Peter Brikiatis, a Greek sophomore student of Saco, Me. Its purpose is to create international thinking and promote international friendliness among the students. It includes American, Jewish, Greek, Chinese and Armenian students.

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# *Conserving of Fauna and Flora Declared Helpful for America*

## *President of American Tree Association Finds Community Forest Idea Growing—Points Out How It Gives Sanctuary to Wild Life*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—The growth of the community forest program in the United States is one of the most hopeful indications that the American public is becoming "forest-minded," declares Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, in the current issue of City Planning.

The town or community forest idea originated in Europe and had its inception in the pinch of timber poverty, he states, but is being adopted by the United States as "a demonstrated American institution worthy of the most serious consideration for inclusion in any well-rounded community plan."

The growing scarcity of timber in the northeastern states was responsible for the planting of the first town forests, according to Mr. Pack. Whereas the first forests were planted in a rather haphazard fashion, an attempt is now being made to include provision for such areas in city planning and zoning. Several sources for the necessary land are suggested: donation of areas by local institutions of public character, land that has reverted to the community for non-payment of taxes, or land from abandoned poor-farms and similar institutions.

Massachusetts has taken the lead in the development of the community forest system, according to announcement of the American Tree Association. Fitchburg, Mass., has the distinction of having officially set aside the first community forest in the United States, and 64 other communities in the State have followed suit. The popularity of a community forest is also growing in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Ohio and Colorado, it is stated.

The original conception of the town forest in the United States was the result of a similar economic parent, the timber poverty of the northeastern states resulting from decades of prodigal exploitation, Mr. Pack explained in his appeal for general support of the movement.

The idea, however, has progressed considerably beyond this thought and it is the direction of this progress that commends the community forest to the planner.

Properly planned and distributed recreational facilities are considered an essential feature of community life today, he points out. They may take the form of out-and-out playground, athletic fields public operated, conventional parks or parkways along a river bank or lake shore.

All of these things, while highly essential, are, Mr. Pack says, nevertheless, artificial. The forest is not. Save where thinning is done in the interest of wise forestry practice, it is natural, and man has yet to improve on nature.

As urban life has grown, wild life has gone. A community forest soon becomes a sanctuary, Mr. Pack points out, and there is more real human satisfaction in glimpsing a cardinal on a branch in the forest than in a zoo cage.

# SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS TO MEET

## Annual New England Conferences Planned at B. U.

Secondary school teachers from all parts of New England will gather for the first of a series of annual conferences under the auspices of the Boston University School of Education on Saturday, Nov. 13, for the purpose of discussing new methods in teaching, successful experiments which have been tried in varying routine school procedure, and in particular, methods of individual instruction.

The conference will be held in the Boston Public Library lecture hall, beginning at 10 a. m. on Nov. 13. Prof. Jesse B. Davis of the faculty of secondary education, Boston University School of Education, and formerly supervisor of secondary education for the State of Connecticut, will be the presiding officer.

Louis P. Slade, principal of the New Britain (Conn.) Senior High School, will be a speaker. He has carried out for several years a plan of individual instruction, and will describe the plan and its operation. General discussion will follow. Greetings from the Boston University School of Education will be brought to the conference by Dean A. H. Wilde of the school.

# CO-OPERATIVE PAINT BUYING PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—Co-operative buying of paints is about to be added to the lines of service maintained by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange for its members. This decision follows a study of this subject for some time by officials of the organization, and a line of open-formula paints has been developed, based on specifications laid down by the United States Bureau of Standards and reliable paint chemists.

The new service, to be conducted on the same general lines as the co-operative purchasing of feeds and fertilizers previously handled by the exchange, will be described in a booklet soon to be distributed among the members. The service is designed to be self-sustaining, it is said, and will not entail the tying up of organization funds in paint stocks.

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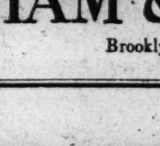
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# *Italy Justified in Depending on Her Farmers, Thinks Garibaldi*

### *Grandson of the Liberator, in Discussing Timely Questions, Expresses Confidence in Workingman*

Manhattan, Kansas
Special Correspondence

TO ANSWER the call of his country, Cincinnatus left his plow and oxen standing in the field. Back in 1860 Giuseppe Garibaldi left his patch of corn and beans to fight for his beloved Italy. At the close of that glorious campaign he laid Sicily and Naples at the feet of his king, and Italy from that day has been a united country. As a reward he was offered money, offices and land, but all he took was a bag of beans for the spring planting.

In 1914 Peppino Garibaldi, grandson of Giuseppe Garibaldi, was building a railroad in South America that would open up a rich agricultural country. He, too, was a worker, a man of the people, as was his grandfather before him. When the World War broke out he immediately dropped his railroad work and joined the French Foreign Legion. When Italy later entered the war on the side of the Allies Garibaldi entered the military service of his native country and earned an enviable record in its defense.

The records of these three men suggest that in a crisis a nation may look to its tillers of the soil to find a leader.

Today Italy is facing a crisis, the problem of furnishing food from its own soil for 42,000,000 people. At this time it needs must look again to its tillers of the soil, not for a leader, but to answer the call for food to which all can respond. Italy is half the size of Pennsylvania and every square mile must nurture 336 people. The imports of Italy exceed its exports. To achieve a double purpose—to adjust its balance of trade for financial stability and to preserve domestic peace because it does not have sufficient outlet for its increasing population the country must produce its own food.

**To Strengthen Bond of Good Will**

Gen. Peppino Garibaldi is on a speaking tour in America, the purpose of which is to strengthen the bond of good will between the people of the United States and the people of Italy. He addresses all classes of people but he especially likes speaking to the workers of America. "I am just a common worker," he says.

Garibaldi's bearing is erect, essentially that of the Italian general; yet he is affable. Dressed in civilian clothes he would be accepted anywhere as an American business man. Never troubled to find the English word to express his thoughts he is often baffled by our accent.

He persistently refuses to discuss Mussolini. "If you were in Italy you would not say a word against your Government," is the way he dismisses the question. Garibaldi is a political exile, another way in which he is following in the footsteps of his grandfather.

With Italy in his thoughts and his great interest in farming he is always eager to talk of agriculture in his native country.

"Just how far is Italy succeeding in meeting this problem of food production?" the general was asked.

"To give specific figures is difficult but that it is making great strides in that direction is evident. My country has fertile soil but its great drawback to agricultural production is the lack of water. Its five months of dry season occurs in the summer. Rome's 40 days of bad weather of the year occur in the winter during the rainy season. Because of the long dry summers our farming must be done by irrigation.

**The T System of Water Supply**

"For the past 20 years the Government has been subsidizing to the extent of one-third of the capital invested, a system which is developing a combined irrigation and water-power project. Our source of water power is the most peculiar in the world. We call it the T system. The Appennines form the upright and the Alps the cross-bar of the letter T. In the winter the heavy rainfall on the Apennines furnishes the water, while in the summer the melting ice and snow on the Alps is the source of the water. The Alps and Apennines are connected up with a continuous electrical system. This develops constant power which is used in all parts of the country. Italy is fast on the way to abandon coal as a means of traction. We are using electricity as power in most of our factories and industrial concerns over the country. There are some factories which burn lignite but coal is not to be found in Italy, and we are grateful for its substitute, water power.

"Southern Italy has the greatest need for irrigation. As an example of some of the work the Government is doing here they have expended $240,000,000 to irrigate a plot containing 3,500,000 acres.

"We grow wheat, rice, oats and maize in the way of cereals. One sixteenth of the surface of Italy is under cultivation to produce wheat. Although some swampy land is being reclaimed to produce grain the chief endeavor is to increase the production per acre. The production of cereals entails at certain seasons more labor than can be furnished by the farmer and his family. There are always laborers in abundance within easy call. Men for seasonal labor are paid about 50 cents a day and women 30. Laborers that live on the farm and work the year around are paid higher wages. Men receive 80 cents a day and women 50."

When asked if the Italian people were willing to move to the Italian colony of Tripoli in Africa to help develop the colonies and incidentally to provide more food for their countrymen, Garibaldi replied:

"It is more nearly a case of necessity. Rome in its earliest days had colonies in northern Africa which furnished grain to the mother city. What has been done in that country in the past can be done again. But it will never be done as a matter of individual enterprise; it will necessarily have to be backed by Government subsidy.

**Fresh Milk for Everyone**

"There are enough milk cows in Italy to furnish fresh milk for everyone," was his opinion concerning the extent of dairy development. "Before the war we were one of the great cattle-grazing countries of the world and we are gradually working back to that level."

"And what is your country doing in agricultural education?"

"We have four classes of schools," General Garibaldi replied; "elementary, secondary, the college, and the university. The agricultural colleges are under the Ministry of National Economy. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory and as a result the children of our peasant farmers get at least that much of an education. After completing this school a few of them go on and take the vocational work in the secondary schools. The main thing that is being done in agricultural education is that groups of men trained in the agricultural colleges are sent out over the country. Each group remains in a locality for several days studying the situation and instructing the farmers of the surrounding community in the methods which will improve farming. This study of the conditions in each locality is necessary because each community has peculiar agricultural problems of its own. This extension method of teaching the farmers is successful in that it reaches the older and settled farmers who would not otherwise come in contact with the agricultural colleges."

"Does the Government extend credit to the farmers in any way?" General Garibaldi was asked.

**Land Banks**

"Not directly. Land banks have been chartered and these loan money to the farmers for improvements such as barns and granaries. The Government pays interest to the extent of 2¾ per cent on the money loaned in this way. It is found to be helpful in developing large areas which have been destitute of these improvements."

"Co-operative marketing," in answer to another question, "has been tried but for several reasons has not proved successful. Perhaps the greatest obstacle is the opposition of the middlemen who use coercive measures on the producers. I do not know whether or not the Government has tried to regulate this phase of it and thus protect the producers. At any rate it is not done. The middlemen are stronger than the producers."

During the late war General Garibaldi commanded troops which held for eight months a position in the Alps so inaccessible that up to the time of their occupancy, only five persons had scaled the height. Many of the men of these troops were farmers from all parts of Italy. Evidently the general knows whereof he speaks when he expresses his faith in the men who till the soil of his native country in the following words:

"Though the farmers of Italy have to combat long, drouthy summers, lack ready money for needed improvements, and have their co-operative marketing undertakings undermined by middlemen, I am confident they will solve their difficulties as they have always done in the past."

# TASMANIA PLANS TAX REDUCTION

### Cheap Electric Power and Revival of Trade Promise Great Prosperity

HOBART, Tas. (Special Correspondence)—At the present time the island State of Tasmania is just emerging from a very severe post-war depression, materially accentuated by the Commonwealth's high protection policy and the handicaps placed on trade through the restricted services resulting from the operation of the Australian Navigation Act, now slightly modified, so far as the carrying of passengers is concerned, and the resulting high rates of freight.

Accompanying the return to normal conditions is a great revival in the mining industry, the value of the minerals raised during the year ended June 30 being £300,000 ahead of the previous year. The revival is associated with gold, tin, osmiridium, silver-lead and zinciferous ores, and this is being stimulated by the extension of the state hydroelectric power mains to the mining fields, greatly reducing the cost of operation.

Big financial groups are interested in the development of the oil shale industry, coal mining, cement making, carpet, rubber tire manufacture, paper making, aluminum and artificial silk manufacture. The last-named industry, it is stated, will employ nearly 3000 hands. The state carbide works have been modernized and are under offer to an English syndicate for £140,000. It is understood that the syndicate intends to develop the by-product side of the industry.

**Tasmania to Get £ 1,000,000**

The Commonwealth Government has at last listened to Tasmania's appeal for financial aid to recompense it for the disabilities arising from Commonwealth policy and will reimburse the State to the extent of about £1,000,000, spread over two years. In addition it proposes to make available over a period of years the sum of £1,000,000 for the reconstruction of roads.

As the result of the improved condition of the finances the State Government has announced its intention to introduce legislation during the next few weeks having for its object the reduction of taxation. It is announced that the reduction this year will amount to at least £120,000, and it is intended to make further reductions in the following year. Tasmania is the only State of the Commonwealth that is in the happy position of being able to reduce taxation, the tendency in all the others being toward an increase. The larger states are now feeling keenly the depression, from which Tasmania is rapidly recovering.

**Navigation Act Relaxed**

The Commonwealth Government now having relaxed the Navigation Act, the oversea steamers are once more allowed to carry coastal passengers during the summer months, and a Tasmanian committee, with Gov. Sir James O'Grady as patron, has launched a great tourist carnival, and it is expected that during the coming summer months some tens of thousands of people will cross Bass Strait to take part and enjoy Tasmania's bracing climate. It is anticipated that, provided ample shipping services can be provided, at least 50,000 people will cross the Strait during the coming summer months.

It is regarded as certain the coming year will see an unprecedented wave of prosperity in Tasmania, and, best of all, it will be soundly based. During the carnival period two 20,000-ton tourist steamers from America will be visiting Hobart, and scenes of unprecedented gayety are looked for. Committees are at work throughout the country building up a vast organization for the entertainment of the visitors, and there will be outings to the rivers, lakes and mountains throughout the State. In a word, it will be the biggest tourist carnival ever organized in Australia.

**Cheap Power**

The Tasmanian Government is extending the power mains all over the State and in many districts power is available in home, factory, mine and farm. It is being sold at a rate that defies competition from any other State. As an instance it may be mentioned that the general manager of the tire industry referred to stated in Sydney this week that the main reason for Tasmania being selected by the company was the cheapness of the hydroelectric power. The rate at which the company was getting this, he said, would save it £40,000 a year as compared with the lowest quotation of any other State. In addition, he said, the power was to be delivered at cost price for the first two years, and this meant a further saving of £7000.

In addition to the foregoing the Government is organizing the agricultural industry and is arranging for the application of more science to all the State's resources. A director of scientific attainments has been appointed and it is hoped within the next two or three years to so revive agriculture as to place the State on an unassailable basis. It is hoped to so increase the earnings of the railways as to make the State in a few years the most lightly taxed in the Commonwealth.

## *What They are Saying*

W. McANDREW: "The new movement in education recognizes that schools must cultivate all around ability if they are going to aid the whole community."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "A college education ought to fit a man or woman to be content in any occupation, because it enlarges the capacity for the enjoyment of the intellectual and spiritual side of life."

JOSEPHINE BLACKSTONE: "The kiddies who have substituted the movie for the fairy book are no longer the exception, they are the rule."

ROY L. SMITH: "Our most dangerous movie is the one which makes sin seem insignificant."

LLEWELLYN BROWN: "The habits, dress, conduct and character of 20,000,000 movie goers are being molded every day."

DWIGHT W. MORROW: "It is the verdict of history that war is the worst possible preparation for a peace conference."

E. H. HALE: "The Family Welfare Society of Boston reports that cases in which drink was a contributing factor were 26 per cent in 1917 (wet); 8 per cent in 1925 (dry). If this is what prohibition at its worst can do, why isn't it common sense to forge ahead and get prohibition at its best?"

EDWIN H. HUGHES: "God is found by lifting the stone and cleaving the wood,—by work, in work, not in solitary, unproductive lives."

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN: "Keep going and you will never be put on the shelf. It is always dangerous to retire or settle down."


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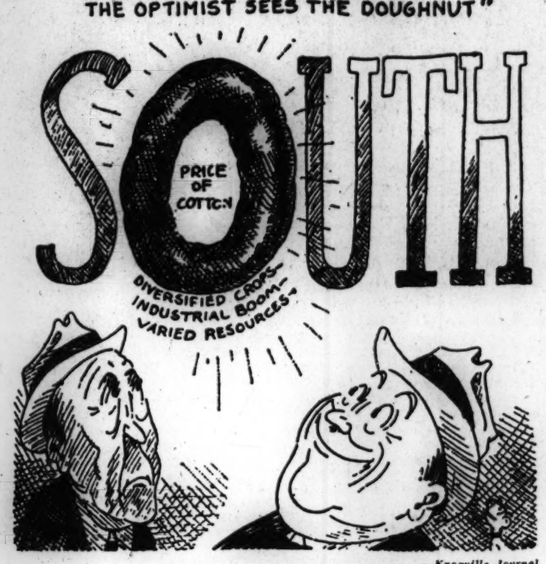
# The Press of the World




—*Knoxville Journal*

THE OPTIMISTS HAVE IT

**WHY NOT?**

**El Paso Herald:** Throughout the South and the Southwest the cotton acreage reducing movement is under way.

The Memphis plan, calling for signed pledges to reduce the acreage 25 per cent, is approved.

If it were a certainty at this moment that the 1927 cotton planting would be one-fourth less than this year, the price of the present crop would rise sharply in price. Some say it would go to 25 cents a pound, some to 30. These are guesses. But there would be a gratifying advance.

✧ ✧ ✧

**Detroit News:** A landmark is something that is just going to be torn down.

✧ ✧ ✧

**MOTORING IN GERMANY**

**Luzerner Tageblatt:** The automobilist is a privileged guest in any German hotel. He is addressed "Herr Doktor" or "Herr Baron"; in fact, the latter is more probable. He is privileged to get the most expensive room, and woe to him if he doesn't take it. The motorcar makes up for everything—for dirty hands, torn clothes, uncombed hair, early dinner—except a small tip. The motorcar owner has replaced the cavalry officer in the German hotels.

✧ ✧ ✧

**Boston Transcript:** An old broker says the reason some stocks go up and down so regularly is that being mostly water they rise and fall with the tide.

✧ ✧ ✧

**REJECTED**

**L'Europe Nouvelle (Paris):** The former German Emperor recently suffered a severe blow to his self-esteem and his pride as a writer. Wilhelm has been inspired to collect his sermons and speeches in a single volume—especially those delivered at various Lutheran churches in the course of his imperial career. This edifying manuscript has been rejected unhesitatingly by all the publishers in London, New York and the Reich, none of these shrewd merchants having been willing to risk his pounds, dollars or marks on he chances of success of these apostolic predictions.

✧ ✧ ✧

**Indianapolis News:** The Detroit man who has worked for a packing company for 63 consecutive years might as well adopt that trade as his life work.

✧ ✧ ✧

**POLICE AND THE BOY**

**Montreal Star:** There was sound reasoning in the suggestion made at a gathering of chief constables in New York that an educational campaign should be undertaken so that the youth of the country could be taught to look on a policeman not as an enemy, but more in the light of a friend. History has certainly not demonstrated that fear of the policeman, by the boy, has yielded satisfactory fruit.

✧ ✧ ✧

**St. Louis Post Dispatch:** "Wonderful, wonderful, wonderful," was the Queen's comment on Niagara. Problem: At this rate, how many wonderfuls will it take to describe the Grand Canyon?

✧ ✧ ✧

**REMEMBER THE HORSE**

**Washington Star:** Few recall that we owe much to the horse, much to his fidelity, patience and understanding. From colthood to old age he worked for us, and much of the world's wealth was accumulated with his help. Few think that to a work horse, dulled perhaps by hard labor, a gentle word, kind voice, a pat on the neck, an apple, carrot or a lump of sugar, may mean much

✧ ✧ ✧

**Oil City (Pa.) Derrick:** Alas! Screening a picture doesn't take the trash out.

✧ ✧ ✧

**TOKYO'S STUDENTS**

**Japan Advertiser (Tokyo):** It may well be doubted whether there is another city in the world today that is as great a student center as is Tokyo. Paris and other cities are noted for their student populations, but when both the total number and the proportion of students to other residents of the Japanese capital are taken into consideration Tokyo forges into first place. One out of every seven among the 2,000,000 dwellers within the legal limits of this city is a student in a university, college or higher school.

✧ ✧ ✧

**Philadelphia Inquirer:** It strikes us that one of the last words in legal assininity is the retention of a material witness in jail while the thug, who got away with the pocketbook, gets out on bail.

✧ ✧ ✧

**SUMMER WHITE HOUSE**

**Santa Rosa (Calif.) Republican:** There are a multitude of good reasons why serious consideration is not, and should not be, given to the perennial subject of a permanent, government-owned "summer White House." As for Congress appropriating public funds for such an institution, it will not be in its next session nor the next succeeding it. . . . Unless presidents are different from other mortals they find variety the spice of vacationing. Most people like to spend one summer in the mountains, another at the shore and interpose between the two a vacation motor trip or sea voyage. To compel a president to spend his vacations at some place designated by Congress would be as unreasonable as for an employer to make his employee's vacation plans.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# KOREAN FAMILY SYSTEM CRITICIZED

### Breadwinner Said to Shoulder Too Much Responsibility

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—A vigorous indictment of the Korean family system as the chief cause of Korea's difficulties is made by one of the more brilliant sons of that land, F. Yongju Kim. Pointing out that the standard of living has more than trebled since Korea's annexation by Japan and that consequently the Korean people are alarmed as to their economic future. Mr. Kim says that it is customary to blame everything on the Japanese administration of the peninsula, but that in reality "it is the Koreans themselves who are to blame."

He calls the family system the root of all evil in Korea, saying that the ancient custom of depending upon the breadwinner has fostered the spirit of "Nai-il," which corresponds to the Spanish "Mañana," or "Do it tomorrow." It is vital, he says, that the Koreans learn the necessity of "doing it now."

"It is a common occurrence," he continues, "for the head of a family, or the breadwinner, to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining say anywhere between 10 to 20 relatives on his meager income." This evil of dependence, he believes, can be cured only through education.

"Because of the existence of the present system," he says, "Koreans in Seoul and other large towns are gradually being crowded out by the Japanese. To maintain their present mode of living and to uphold their vanity they will mortgage their property to Japanese, and, since there are more consumers than producers, their property gradually changes hands. Having lost their property in this way, they promptly proceed to blame the Government for their sad plight."


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# PORTUGUESE PROVE GOOD SETTLERS

### Oporto Merchant Takes Films of Activities in America

LISBON (Special Correspondence)—It is a well-known fact that the Portuguese are an historically migratory race. North America has a remarkable attraction for them, but they are now turning toward the Portuguese colonies and Brazil, where the same language is spoken by people of their own race and possessing the same characteristics. They are an adaptable race and fall easily into the customs of the countries to which they emigrate, and many end by adopting that country as their own.

California is the State preferred by the inhabitants of the Azores Islands who have gone to North America. We are now shown that the work accomplished by these emigrants is far more important than was thought in Portugal. It was left to a well-known Oporto merchant, A. de Carvalho, to show on the films to a wondering home public the different way in which farming and irrigation, and, indeed, everything else is done in America by those Portuguese who when they got there forgot all the drowsy backward ways of the old country, and now appear on the films transformed into new beings full of activity and the joy of living.

Mr. de Carvalho has been traveling in South America, and being much interested in the film industry, he resolved to go to Los Angeles to make a study of it for artistic and industrial purposes. He remained there three years and before leaving for Portugal resolved to produce a film on which would be described the life of the Portuguese in California in all its aspects.

It is this work of a purely patriotic nature that its author has now offered to the Portuguese Government, who had it produced recently on the screen in one of the finest Lisbon cinemas.

Answering a remark on the surprising achievements of these active Portuguese workers in America, a high American functionary who attended the show told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion this remarkable change was chiefly due to the absence of "Vinho tinto" (the red wine drunk by the people) in America.


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# Viennese Favor Cottages Rather Than Block System

### International Town Planning Congress Advocates Giving People Small Homes

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—Get the people into individual homes and out of apartments. Such was the import of the message sent out to the world by the International Town Planning Congress held here not long ago and attended by 1100 delegates drawn from nearly all countries.

The above opinion so forcibly expressed may cause an important change in Vienna's building policy—and perhaps also in that of other cities. Vienna has, however, since the creation of the Republic in 1918 been controlled by the Social Democrats, or Socialists, one of whose chief planks has been the erection of colossal blocks of apartment houses for the poorest classes. In five years 25,000 apartments will have become available. They have been paid for by a house building tax levied on everyone in the city. These dwellings are a matter of intense civic pride and, incidentally, do not a little render the Socialist régime popular with the lower classes.

**Vienna Is Complimented**

Compliments were showered on the municipality of Vienna by representatives of other cities who were present at the congress; but, there could be no two ways about it, the majority spoke in favor of laying aside the block system for the family cottage. It was recognized that the Vienna Socialists had done exceedingly well what they set out to do and that these apartment houses (renting at $2 to $3 a month) were probably as fine in their way as anything of their kind in the world. Nevertheless, it was emphasized that the need today was for a building up of the family life of a community, and it was maintained that this could be more readily assisted by giving the people small homes and gardens of their own than by placing them in these large human warehouses.

The Vienna Socialists admitted as far as they could the truth of this standpoint, but excused themselves by saying that the requirement was so great for dwellings and the money so limited that simply the best under the circumstances had to be done. The result was the apartment block. They have, however, already taken a step in this direction, having built to date 3500 one-family cottages and with plans laid down for another 1600.

**Inspired by America**

A noted Vienna architect, Baurat Hartwig Fischel, in speaking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the chief inspiration for the modern apartment house block being put up in European countries today came from America. The American skyscraper had started the vogue to a great degree for the modern expressionism displayed in the squares, angles and cubes apparent to a startling extent in some of the Belgian, German, and Austrian apartment dwellings. On the other hand, Baurat Fischel drew attention to the fact that the birthplace of the cottage now being built in Copenhagen, Oslo, the suburbs of Paris, and Vienna, was in England.

The cottages rather than the apartment blocks gave more scope for individual treatment and especially in the English, French, Dutch and Danish homes that desire to retain something of their national culture could be distinctly observed. The Austrian cottages have generally some charm to them, but they follow as a rule quite prosaically the usual type of English cottage.

# BANDS OF MERCY FORMED IN SPAIN

### Protection of Animals Society Carry on Good Work

MADRID (Special Correspondence)—The Spanish Society for the Protection of Animals have been holding meetings and exhibitions for propagating their good work.

The society believes that by stimulating kindness more rapid progress will be made than by concentrating on cruelty. It is to the younger generation therefore that the practical idealist must look if he wishes to reform the Nation. This is the point of view of the secretary of the society referred to on whose initiative the Bands of Mercy have been founded in many a town and village of Spain as nuclei through which it is hoped the gospel of kindness will spread.

Under the auspices of the society a "Semana de Bondad"—or Kindness Week—has been instituted, during which opportunities will be given for little acts of kindness to be practiced. For instance, tens of thousands of nosegays were given away at a large number of centers throughout Madrid for poor children to present to their mothers.

Judging from the large number of congratulatory letters received by the secretary in connection with his scheme, such efforts to beautify child life are likely to meet with increased success if opportunities to apply them are seized. No one who has lived in Spain can fail to observe the extraordinary natural kindness bestowed on children, and it requires but to be directed in a practical manner and away from mere indulgence to obtain the maximum fruits of a fine national quality.

In connection with the same celebrations, an exhibition of pictures, drawn and painted by children was held. The subjects were all connected with kindness to animals and foreign societies had kindly sent collections, the finest pictures by children were undoubtedly those coming from the United States. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Señor Julia, secretary to the Society for the Protection of Animals, and a most active worker in this cause, has taken a number of his ideas from the institutions existing in America, particularly the Bands of Mercy.


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# TWO SURPRISES AS RACE OPENS

## New York A. C. and Crescent A. C. Win in Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING
(Class A)

| | Matches Won | Matches Lost | Games Won | Games Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NewYork A.C. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Crescent A.C. | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Princeton Club | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | .000 |
| Columbia U.C. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Two great surprises featured the start of the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship in both matches played yesterday. The newly organized team of the New York Athletic Club, making its first appearance in the event, defeated the team of the Princeton Club, runners-up last season, by a score of 5 matches to 2. An even greater surprise was caused when the team of the Crescent Athletic Club, tallenders in 1925-6 defeated the seven of the Columbia University Club, 6 to 1. The third match scheduled, between the champions, Harvard Club, and the Montclair Athletic Club, was abandoned, as the New Jersey organization has definitely withdrawn from the competition.

The New York Athletic Club, with several Class A players who have been outside of team competition on account of affiliation with clubs not possessing Class A teams, displayed unusual strength in disposing of the Princeton Club on the courts of the latter. Rowland H. George, former Class B champion under the colors of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club; R. M. Kirkland, promoted to Class A as the result of his brilliant play last season in the team of the Montclair Athletic Club; and Frank M. Loughman and Robert E. Hughes, advanced to the higher level for the past several years on individual play, were the leaders, with a strong Class B contingent to back them up. Princeton Club was without the service of Armin W. Riley, Basil Harris, and Stuart M. Sperry, using substitutes for the first two, but even with them in the lineup, it is questionable whether the result would have been changed.

Frank M. Loughman, at the top of the list, gave the veteran, Harold R. Mixsell, one of the hardest battles of his career before the greater experience of the Princetonian settled the issue in his favor. Loughman won the first game, coming from behind after trailing at 12—5, and led in each of the others at 7—4, and 7—5. The greater court experience, however, came to the aid of Mixsell when summoned, and he captured each game in turn to win at 13—18, 15—8, 15—7. The summary:

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., 13—18, 15—9, 15—7.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated R. E. Hughes, New York A. C., 15—11, 15—7.

R. H. George, New York A. C., defeated H. D. Chaplin, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—8.

R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., defeated W. R. K. Taylor Jr., Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—10.

W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 18—13, 15—6.

S. R. Greene, New York A. C., defeated E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, 14—18, 15—8, 18—16.

J. C. Rochester, New York A. C., defeated H. G. Davis, Princeton Club, 15—11, 16—18, 15—2.

Only H. G. Larson, at the foot of the list for Columbia U. C., was able to withstand the fine play of the Crescent A. C. players. George G. Davidson, leadoff man for the Crescent team, scored one of the finest wins of his career when he defeated Rowland B. Haines, champion of the Columbia U. C., and fifth ranking player of the United States, in straight games, 15—10, 15—9. Haines had no excuse of lack of condition, as he had been playing the game all summer, as well as tennis. However, the varied shots of Davidson, also a former D. K. E. Club star, and his change of pace, proved decisive on his home courts.

Burdett H. O'Connor, a former Montclair player, now a resident of Brooklyn, made his first appearance for his home club, and turned in a fine victory over J. D. Kennedy, one of those promoted to Class A last spring from the Class B ranks. The score was 18—16, 15—6. The summary:

George G. Davidson, Crescent A. C., defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—9.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated Frank Kidde, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—5.

C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., deefated W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., 18—16, 18—17.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated J. D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C., 18—16, 15—6.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 18—16.

E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., defeated R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., 8—15, 15—11, 15—8.

H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., defeated J. W. Ivins Jr., Crescent A. C., 18—15, 10—15, 15—5.

# Sport Arena for Chicago Planned

## *Four Sites Under Consideration, G. L. Rickard States —To Spend $3,000,000*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Following conferences with local men of finance here yesterday, G. L. Rickard, New York sport promoter from the Madison Square Garden, announced that a similar sport arena would be built here by his group. They plan a building near the Loop District, he stated, and will spend some $3,000,000 for a seating capacity of 21,000. There are four sites under consideration, railroad property being involved in three of them, and it may take some time to straighten out the matter of transferring the title of the one selected. Rickard stated he expected to announce the site, date of starting work, and probable completion date within a few weeks. He left immediately for New York.

While declaring that he had no interest in the Blackhawks, the Chicago professional team in the National Hockey League, Rickard stated that this team would play its home games in his arena next year. Among those with whom he conferred here regarding the financing of the new arena was Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, president of the Blackhawks.

Major McLaughlin gave a detailed account of the money invested by the backers of the Chicago professional team. He said that the franchise cost $50,000. After that a team was purchased which cost $100,000, it being an all-star aggregation from Portland, Ore. Then the ice plant was installed in the Coliseum, at a cost of $100,000. The club originally was incorporated for $200,000. H. R. Hardwick had $105,000 of the stock and $95,000 was taken by Chicago men.

Later the Chicago men thought the club should be controlled by Chicagoans and Mr. Hardwick readily agreed. The capitalization was increased to $250,000 and Mr. Hardwick now has about $80,000 in it.

# COBB CLOSES LONG CAREER ON THE BASEBALL DIAMOND

## Hands in Resignation at Detroit, Where He Has Played Since 1905—Moriarty Appointed to Tiger Managership

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4 (AP)—Tyrus R. Cobb, the greatest batter in baseball's history, has swung his last bat in a baseball game.

He was back home today in the town where he first received recognition as a baseball player, having resigned as player-manager of the Detroit American League Baseball Club yesterday, after a colorful career of 21 years on the diamond. President Frank J. Navin of the Tigers announced that Cobb had been succeeded by George Moriarty, 10 years an American League umpire and former Detroit and Chicago infielder.

A year ago Cobb had made known his desire to resign as manager of the Detroit club so he could spend his time at home.

"The life of a ball player is hard," Cobb said, "and a ball player is on the road lots. I want to settle down and live with my own folks for a while. That's one reason for my getting out as manager."

Cobb said he did not expect to play baseball again, although he said he hopes to obtain an interest in a baseball club.

"I have swung my last bat in a baseball game," he said. "I don't want to be one of those men who have to be pushed out and of course I will never walk to the plate in a minor league."

Cobb, who in 1905 was sold to the Detroit Club by Augusta for $700, said he has no business plans for the present. His decision to resign mainly was brought about, however, by his acknowledged failure to produce a pennant-winning team for Detroit. He had played on three Tiger pennant winners, but had not been able to develop a championship club himself.

Dissension frequently had been reported on the Tiger club after Cobb took over the managerial reins and he had been severely criticized, especially in the last two years, on the way he handled the club. Cobb said that he could foresee that he "could not win a pennant within the next few years under existing circumstances," and that he wanted to quit while he still was among baseball's best.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Tyrus R. Cobb probably is not through with "big league" baseball despite his resignation as manager of the Detroit Americans.

A report circulated here said that Cobb was destined to become president of the Brooklyn Nationals, an office due to be made vacant by Wilbert Robinson, who has declared he will devote his entire efforts to managing the Superbas next year. Cobb, the report said, was in communication with Stephen McKeever, a half owner of the Brooklyn Club, some time ago.

At that time Cobb was reported considering an offer to manage Brooklyn next season. He was represented as anxious to accept the offer. Robinson's contract as manager has been renewed for a period not stated. Thus baseball men are whispering that when the annual club meeting is held in the spring, McKeever will offer Cobb's name as the man to succeed Robinson as president.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—George J. Moriarty, American League umpire and former major-league star, was elated today over his appointment as manager of the Detroit Tigers to succeed the veteran Cobb.

"It has been my ambition for years to manage a major-league baseball club," declared Moriarty. "To say that I am happy over the news is putting it mildly.

"I had been under consideration by President Frank J. Navin of Detroit and Philip D. C. Ball of the St. Louis Browns for some time, but the announcement that I had been named to succeed Cobb came sooner than I anticipated.

"I am mighty pleased with the chance and I shall make every effort to give Detroit a winning ball club."

# *Four Club Hockey League for Chicago*

## *To Play After Blackhawks' Games at Night—May Have Juniors*

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Steps were taken toward the formation of a senior amateur hockey league by the leading athletic clubs of this city at a meeting held here last night. As a result, there is every likelihood that the Illinois Athletic Club and the Chicago Athletic Association will enter a four-club league which will also include the Midway Athletic Club, and the Lake Shore Athletic Club, new organizations. Assurance to this end is seen by C. E. Sidebotham, who was elected temporary chairman of the group.

Hinsdale Hockey Club and the Tiger Hockey Club as well as a number of independent amateur promoters were represented at the meeting. It was agreed that the organization would be an ironclad amateur affair.

An offer of free ice at the Coliseum by the Blackhawks, the Chicago professional team in the National Hockey League, encouraged the group to gather. Maj. Frederick McLaughlin, president of the Blackhawks, tendered through the team's business manager, W. J. Tobin, the use of its ice after professional league games. This will give the amateur league 21 playing dates free, but will not afford them any gate receipts, as the games will be played before the spectators remaining after witnessing the professionals play. At the end of the season the amateur league would be expected to have a play-off for the championship, at which time it would take an evening of its own and collect gate receipts for the league treasury.

Another meeting is to be held next Wednesday night, when a permanent organization is to be formed, sanctioned by the United States Amateur Hockey Association. Teams which do not get into this league may form a junior amateur group, which, it is proposed, may play on the ice made for the Cardinals, the Chicago professional team, in the American Hockey League.

Representatives of the C. A. A. attended the meeting without power to act, but they brought assurance that Sheldon Clark, chairman of the athletic committee, was ready to do everything possible to promote amateur hockey, not only in such a league, but for players in general throughout the city by co-operation with the public parks.

"While hockey is great as an athletic spectacle, the C. A. A. is not particularly interested in it in that way," was Mr. Clark's message. "The club would like especially to help the youngsters throughout the city get a chance to play the fastest of all winter games.

"To that end efforts will be made to get the proper officials interested so that not only will rinks be prepared, but a chance given the young skaters to play hockey the same as they are given a chance to play baseball in the summer time. There ought to be as many hockey rinks as baseball diamonds in the city.

"It is the hope of the C. A. A. that some good college teams may be formed in the city, and that a strong and reasonably fast amateur organization be formed to further competition.

"The Chicago Athletic Association already has a good number of players in early training for the game."

### TUFTS 1927 SCHEDULE

Prof. C. P. Houston, director of athletics at Tufts College, announced the 1927 varsity football schedule yesterday afternoon. Tufts will remain in its own class next Fall, having declined Harvard's offer for a game. For several years the objective games have been with Bowdoin College and Massachusetts Agricultural College. Next fall the Bowdoin game will be played at the Oval and the Aggie game at Amherst. There will be three games away from home, University of Vermont at Burlington, University of New Hampshire at Durham and the Aggies. The schedule follows: Oct. 1—Lowell Textile School; 8—Bates College; 15—Middlebury; 22—University of Vermont at Burlington; 29—Boston University; Nov. 5—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 12—Bowdoin College; 19—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

### KNIGHT NOW A BRAVE

The Boston National League Baseball Club has announced the acquisition of Pitcher Elmer R. Knight of the Philadelphia Nationals by the waiver route. Prior to 1925 Knight's baseball experience was confined to the Texas League, where he started his career in 1921 with Galveston. There he won 17 and lost 16. In 1922 he won 18 and lost 14. In 1923 he moved to Houston, where he won 21 and lost 16. For the same club in 1923 he won 21 and lost 12. His home town is Pittsboro, Miss. He spent two years at college and before entering professional baseball was in the United States Army during the World war. With the Phillies in 1926, Knight performed remarkably well, considering that he was with a last-place club, and with the Braves he should do finely.

# HOCKEY NOTES

GENE CHOUINARD, former Ottawa City League player, and last year with Eveleth, is working out with Manager Gene Frazer's Niagara Falls team, but must await a decision of President Frank A. Calder before he can be certain of staying there. It appears that he accepted advance money from the new Boston team in the Canadian-American League, then he signed with Niagara and returned the advance money. Boston has appealed to Calder for a ruling.

The Ottawa Senators' first workout found only three new faces in the squad, they were Stanley Jackson, formerly with Boston; George Seed, goalie of last year's Gunners team in the Ottawa City League, and Milton Halliday, also of Gunners. Frank Nighbor was the only veteran not on the ice.

George Mallison, former captain of the Victorias in the senior group of the Quebec Hockey Association and for the last two years a referee in amateur hockey around Montreal, is being mentioned as a referee for the National Hockey League and the new Canadian-American League. He is a capable arbiter.

Richard Carroll, now in Toronto, will leave soon for Duluth to resume training that team. He trained the Duluth sextet, which reached the playoffs last year. His brother Frank has been appointed trainer-coach of Lester Patrick's New York Rangers.

The New Hamburg O. H. A. intermediate champions are almost certain to give up hockey this coming season because of the inroads of the new Canadian Hockey League for players. Theodore Oliver, goalie, signed with London; Andrew Bellemer and Lederman signed with Windsor and Hamilton respectively, and Herbert Hamel signed with Stratford. The first three comprised the New Hamburg defense and the latter broke up the forward line.

Leo Murray, left wing star of the Columbus and the Canadian National Railway team last season, is understood to have signed with the Quebec team in the new Canadian-American League. Some others with Quebec are: Hugh McCormick, goalie of the Victorias and the Canadian Pacific; Tally Lanthier, Montreal A. A. A. hockey and rugby player who played with Nationals last year, and Armand Garlepy, center of Sons of Ireland team last year. Quebec's early practice in charge of Manager Louis Berlinqueth will be in Montreal.

Leo Reise, formerly of the Hamilton and Saskatoon professional teams, a veteran defenseman, is reported to have signed with the Niagara Falls team. His experience should go far toward helping the new professional team.

Robert Rowe, veteran Seattle player, with Boston for a short time two years ago and referee in the Western Hockey League last year, will be in charge of a four-club amateur hockey league in Portland this year. Next year professional hockey is expected to be resumed on the Pacific coast, with Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria as the circuit.

The new Boston Arena team in the Canadian-American Hockey League has signed Aubrey Clapper, who played last season with the Parkdale Canoe Club seniors, and Paul Gauthier, another Berlin (N. H.) star. Clapper is a defenseman and Gauthier a forward.

New prices for the Boston Bruin hockey games this season are as follows: 2000 seats at $2.50, 1400 at $2, 2700 at $1.65, 300 at $1.10 and general admission is $1.10. Applications for season tickets may be mailed to C. F. Adams at 73 Water Street, Boston. Fans may buy the same seats en bloc for 22 home games or they may deposit $10 and buy the ticket which will be reserved for each game. In the latter plan if the ticket is not called for, deduction of the price will be made from the $10.

### SPARTA PLAYERS SAIL

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The officials and 17 players of the Sparta soccer team from Prague, Czechoslovakia, European champions, sailed for home yesterday on the Cunarder Berengaria. One player, Jaroslav Cerveny, star left halfback, remained here, having signed to play for the Sparta A. B. A. of Chicago, who paid $1000 to the Prague club for his release. Twelve games were played by the Spartas during their stay in the United States, of which they won seven, drew three and lost two. The defeats came in Fall River early in the tour and in Brooklyn last Saturday.

### WELLS BREAKS RECORDS

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4—Eoer M. Wells '28, star hurdler of the Dartmouth College track team, broke the college records in winning the 30 and 120-yard events in the interclass meet Wednesday. The Winthrop boy lowered the college marks held by Earl J. Thomson, ex-Olympic champion. Wells' time in the shorter event was 7.7s clipping .1s from the old mark which Thomson set in 1920. In the 120-yard race Wells was timed in 13.3s., which is .1s better than the old mark, also made six years ago.

### YALE SOPHOMORES WIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4—The sophomore class ran away with the Yale University fall interclass track meet yesterday with a total score of 76 2-3 points. The freshmen were second with 29, while '27 and '28 were third and fourth with 10 1-3 and 10 respectively. No times were announced. In scoring their overwhelming victory the sophomores furnished the individual winners in 10 of the 14 events contested.

### MERRILL ELECTED CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4—David Merrill of Montclair, N. J. has been elected captain of the Brown Freshman football team. Merrill, who plays center, is 19 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 185 pounds.

# STANFORD'S WIN A BIG SURPRISE

## Now Stands With Oregon A. C. as Leading P. C. Conference Eleven

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

| Team: | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Ag'st | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oregon State | 3 | 0 | 79 | 7 | 1.000 |
| Stanford | 2 | 0 | 42 | 24 | 1.000 |
| So. California | 2 | 1 | 55 | 20 | .667 |
| Washington State | 2 | 1 | 30 | 28 | .667 |
| Washington | 2 | 1 | 55 | 18 | .667 |
| Idaho | 1 | 2 | 27 | 41 | .333 |
| Oregon | 1 | 2 | 42 | 65 | .333 |
| California | 0 | 3 | 20 | 75 | .000 |
| Montana | 0 | 3 | 18 | 90 | .000 |

MOSCOW, Ida., Nov. 4 (Special)—Outstanding attention is claimed by two games this Saturday in the football title campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference. They bring State College of Washington here against University of Idaho and take University of California to University of Washington at Seattle.

J. B. Ward, Photos
CAPT. NEWELL J. CRAVATH '27
Southern California Football Team.

Of the two, the former will draw the greatest attention, for the Cougars hold a victory over Washington. Idaho, by its recent performance, has vaulted to a place of equal prominence in Conference circles. Idaho will have its full array of talent in the game with G. S. Jacoby '28 at quarter; R. F. Powers '27, Herbert Bauer '28, and T. S. Owings '27, for half-back and fullback positions. Washington State will rely largely upon H. L. Meeker '28 at quarter for its attack, Meeker being one of the outstanding plungers and passers in the West this year.

Coach Enoch A. Bagshaw should completely satisfy Seattle fans, as he has a good chance of defeating California there this week-end. The Huskies won from Whitman College at Walla Walla last week, 44 to 0. They are fully recovered from their 9-to-6 defeat at the hands of State College two weeks ago and are set to again trample the Purple and Gold. University of Montana, defeated 10 to 6 by Gonzaga University at Spokane last week, Oregon and O. A. C. will rest this week. The title-bent Stanford Cardinals play Santa Clara College at Palo Alto—a practice game only.

Perhaps the most surprising of several upsets last week was the defeat of University of Southern California by Leland Stanford University on a single point margin, 13 to 12, at Los Angeles. It was a dramatic moment when F. C. Bogue '28 kicked goal for the winning point after Glen S. Warner's Cardinals had passed, bucked and torn their way through the Trojan line in the second half to topple a two-touchdown lead.

Then came Idaho, ranked of minor importance, to force Oregon Agricultural College to the limit at Portland, outplaying their opponents in every department, and in every quarter of the game. The Aggies converted the contest into a three-point win by intercepting a pass and drop-kicking in the closing minutes after playing for practically four full quarters on the defense under the shadow of its own goal.

Stanford, in its victory, played typical Stanford football, poor during the first half and stellar during the second. Idaho's near victory over O. A. C. is now heralded as a proven success for Coach Charles Erb Jr., new Vandal mentor, who is only three years out of college football at University of California.

Of secondary importance Saturday was the defeat of California by University of Oregon, 21 to 13—the third consecutive Conference defeat for the Golden Bears this season. Oregon's victory over California was the first in years and is taken seriously at Berkeley quite as much as last week's defeat by Southern California, the latter's first conquest over California in 11 years.

## Pacific Conference Scores

| WASHINGTON | | STANFORD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20-U. S. S. N. M. | 0 | 14-Fresno State | 7 |
| 28-Willamette | 0 | 13-Calif. Tech. | 6 |
| 33-Puget Sound | 0 | 19-Occidental | 0 |
| 23-Oregon | 9 | 7-Olympic C. | 3 |
| 26-Idaho | 0 | 33-Nevada | 9 |
| 6-Wash. State | 9 | 29-Oregon | 12 |
| 37-Whitman | 0 | 13-So. California | 12 |
| 173 | 18 | 158 | 49 |
| **IDAHO** | | **OREGON** | |
| 27-Montana | 12 | 44-Willamette | 0 |
| 0-Washington | 26 | 0-Pacific | 0 |
| 30-Idaho | 0 | 9-Washington | 23 |
| 0-Oregon State | 3 | 12-Stanford | 29 |
| | | 21-California | 13 |
| 57 | 41 | 86 | 65 |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | **SO. CALIFORNIA** | |
| 13-Santa Clara | 6 | 74-Whittier | 0 |
| 32-Olympic C. | 0 | 42-Santa Clara | 0 |
| 7-St. Mary's | 26 | 16-Wash. State | 7 |
| 7-Oregon State | 27 | 28-Occidental | 6 |
| 0-So. Calif. | 27 | 27-California | 0 |
| 13-Oregon | 21 | 12-Stanford | 13 |
| 72 | 107 | 199 | 26 |
| **OREGON STATE** | | **MONTANA** | |
| 67-Multno. A. C. | 0 | 0-Oregon State | 19 |
| 49-Montana | 0 | 12-Idaho | 27 |
| 27-California | 7 | 6-Wash. State | 14 |
| 23-Gonzaga | 6 | 27-Montana St. | 0 |
| 3-Idaho | 0 | 6-Gonzaga | 10 |
| 169 | 13 | 51 | 100 |
| **WASH. STATE** | | | |
| 35-Idaho Col. | 0 | | |
| 7-So. Calif. | 16 | | |
| 14-Montana | 6 | | |
| 9-Washington | 6 | | |
| 65 | 28 | | |

# SIDELINES

TO THOSE who have followed the fortunes of the Harvard varsity football team this fall the offer of a contract for "several" years which has been made to Arnold Horween '21, head coach this fall, does not come as any surprise. Although this is his first year as coach at Cambridge, the former Harvard star back and captain is making good despite unexpected handicaps in the way of scholastic difficulties experienced by two of the leading veterans from the 1925 eleven and the loss of Leo F. Daley '27, star guard. The big game with Yale is yet to be played, but the Harvard authorities have seen enough to convince them that they have secured a worthy successor to Percy D. Haughton. Not only are Coach Horween and his assistants—Ralph Horween, Harvard; James R. Brader, Wisconsin; Charles R. Carney, Illinois, and H. W. Clark—making good, but they are extremely popular with the undergraduates.

The Princeton varisty eleven must be developing very fast if reports from inside the Palmer Stadium regarding the 27 points the Tigers ran up against a team of Princeton graduates in practice Tuesday are correct. The opposing team was made up of R. C. Gilroy '23, halfback; Frank Glick '26, halfback; J. P. Gorman '23, quarterback, and Albert Wittmer Jr. '22, fullback; J. S. Keck '22, tackle; M. P. Dickenson '22, guard; H. F. Baker '23, tackle; J. J. Winn '19, end, all former star players, and R. H. Casey, center; T. J. Rosengartner, tackle, and F. L. Stout Jr. of the second team. A team that can score 27 points against such a star aggregation should be able to make things very interesting for Harvard and Yale in the "Big Three" series.

When the Harvard and Princeton soccer teams meet Saturday, it will bring two brothers together as rivals for a second successive year. H. T. Gherardi '27 plays in the Princeton backfield, while Walter R. Gherardi '28 is captain and center forward on the Harvard eleven.

When Harvard and Yale come together in their football game at New Haven Nov. 20, the town of Winchester, Mass., will be taking keen interest in their battle and will be pretty well divided over the two teams, as Arthur E. French '29, star back on the Harvard team and the man who scored the winning touchdown against Dartmouth, comes from Winchester, as does John R. Ordway '29, of the Yale backfield.

The total scores of the Princeton elevens against Harvard in 1924 and 1925 amount to just an even 70 points and there is little surprise over the fact that the Crimson is pointing to this week-end with a view to making up for such a poor showing in the previous two games.

This appears to be a very successful season for new college coaches. The United States Military Academy, which is yet to be defeated, is being coached by Lieut. L. M. Jones, West Point graduate, for the first time; the United States Naval Academy, also undefeated to date, is being coached for the first time by William A. Ingram, Annapolis graduate; Brown University also undefeated, is being coached by D. O. McLaughry for the first time and Harvard is being coached by Arnold Horween.

This year's Princeton football game will give the Harvard players who take part a chance to win their letter. It is the first Tiger game that comes under the rule passed about six months ago.

Followers of University of Illinois state that University of Pennsylvania lost a chance to tie the 3-to-0 Illinois score because it committed the same mistake that Illinois did the week before at Michigan. Pennsylvania got to the Illinois 20-yard line, but instead of trying for a field goal on fourth down, plunged and lost it by two inches.

It is seldom that a football team can score 10 points without gaining a single first down. That is what University of Wisconsin did against University of Minnesota last week, though the latter won, 16 to 10. Minnesota fumbled almost from the game despite the fact that the Gophers completely outplayed the Badgers from start to finish, making 15 first downs and gaining 264 yards from scrimmage against 30 for Wisconsin.

Attendance at Saturday's games in the "Big Ten" set a peak for the season. University of Illinois with 62,000 at its Memorial Stadium to see University of Pennsylvania. University of Chicago drew 50,000 to Stagg Field for the Ohio State University game. University of Wisconsin attracted 42,000 for its game with University of Minnesota at Camp Randall Field. At Indiana University 12,000 came out to see the clash with Northwestern University. In the east 50,000 saw University of Michigan struggle against the United States Naval Academy. Purdue and Iowa played small non-Conference rivals with attendance unimpressive. The total showing reached 225,000 for games in which members of the Conference appeared.

When University of Wisconsin invades University of Chicago for the final game of the "Big Ten" season for both elevens, seven of the invaders will be in familiar territory. G. A. Von Bremer '27, R. H. Bartlett '27, S. J. McGlveran '27, Earl Burbridge '27, F. H. Shaw '28, Theodore Thelander '29 and Edward Kelley '29, graduated from Chicago high schools and have won places as regulars or substitutes on the Badger squad.

Statistics by the athletic publicity office of Northwestern University state that in the first four games Capt. R. C. Baker '27, halfback, carried the ball 45 times from scrimmage for a total gain of 287 yards. His average of 6⅓ yards gained every time he carried the ball is declared to be a noteworthy achievement.

Individual scoring leadership in the "Big Ten" is shared by N. A. Kutsch '28, halfback at University of Iowa, and M. G. Karow '27, halfback at Ohio State University. They display totals of 60 points. Kutsch's position is established on nine touchdowns and six afterpoints. Karow has scored 10 touchdowns. This showing is made up of all games with opponents in and out of the Conference.

Field goal kicking honors in the "Big Ten" are claimed by F. I. Peters '29, new halfback at University of Illinois. His goal against University of Pennsylvania last Saturday not only won the important intersectional clash, but raised his total for the season to four successful attempts. His nearest rivals in this function are Capt. Benjamin Friedman '27, quarterback at University of Michigan, and R. J. Peplaw '28, halfback at University of Minnesota, who have recorded two apiece.

### FOURNIER GETS HIS RELEASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Jacques F. Fournier, veteran first baseman of the Brooklyn National League baseball club and major leaguer for 13 years, has been released unconditionally by the club announced today, at his own request. Fournier's first major league engagement was with the Chicago Americans in 1912. He was with Chicago until 1917, when he was returned to the minors, going to Los Angeles on option. At the close of the 1918 season he was signed by the New York Yankees, but was returned to Los Angeles in an exchange. He was traded to Brooklyn by the St. Louis Cardinals in 1922.

### HARMON REGAINS TITLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Charles Harmon, former holder of the title, regained the New York State pocket-billiard championship last night by defeating Erwin Rudolph of Chicago in the final game of the 45-game tournament. The final score was Harmon 100, Rudolph 68. Harmon clinched the title by winning eight out of nine games played. Thomas Hueston, a former world's champion, was runner-up, with a record of seven games won and two lost.

### RUTGERS ELECTS RENNE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 4—Roland R. Renne of Bridgeton has been elected captain of the Rutgers varsity cross-country team to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Julius A. Kaiser '28, who has left college.

### BRILL 1930 CAPTAIN

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 — Martin Brill, 185-pound halfback, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania freshman team. He formerly attended William Penn Charter School.

### AMHERST WINS AT SOCCER

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 4—Amherst College soccer eleven defeated Dartmouth College, 5 to 4, here Wednesday afternoon. The visitors showed an edge in most of the game, but in the latter part of the second half Dartmouth rallied and almost earned a tie.

# SO. METHODIST TO MEET RICE

## Feature of Four Games in the Southwestern Conference Football Race

SOUTHWESTERN CONFEBENCE FOOTBALL

| Team | W. | T. | L. | Points For | Points Agst. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Arkansas | 2 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 12 | 1.000 |
| So. Methodist | 2 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 24 | 1.000 |
| Baylor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 27 | 16 | 1.000 |
| Texas | 1 | 0 | 1 | 37 | 21 | .500 |
| Texas Christian | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 7 | .000 |
| Rice Institute | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 20 | .000 |
| Texas A. & M. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 29 | .000 |

*Three non-Conference games count in Arkansas standing only.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 4 (Special)—In the feature of four games in the Southwestern Conference football championship race, Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Tex., strives to keep its undefeated record clear in an attack on Rice Institute here this Saturday. University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., the only other undefeated or untied member of the league, faces a non-Conference rival, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge, La. The result of this game, however, counts in the title race. University of Texas, Austin, Tex., a favorite until it lost last Saturday, 21 to 17, to Southern Methodist, visits Baylor University at Waco, Tex., while Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College of College Station, Tex., invades Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.

Coach Ray Morrison's Methodists are favored over Rice this week-end in view of their performances in the last two games. The Mustangs in both contests asserted themselves in the last few minutes to secure victory. Last week they overcame the lead held by University of Texas through three periods, and managed to carry over the winning score with four minutes to play.

Southern Methodist is proving the leader of the Conference, displaying a drive that gave it victories over the two outstanding Conference contenders—Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the University of Texas—in successive weeks. Ross Love '28, was the Texas Nemesis, his exhibition of group gaining paving the way for the Dallas eleven's recovery in the final quarter. The Mustangs, entering the fourth period trailing the Longhorns by 10 points, launched its highly touted forward passing attack, and Gerald Mann '27, passed 35 yards to Love, who ran the seven remaining yards for a touchdown. Mann kicked the goal after the score. The Methodists were still trailing the Steers by three points.

### Touchdown Follows Fumble

On an exchange of punts, Rufus E. King '27, Texas halfback, was tackled by Stanley Dawson '27, S. M. U. end, and fumbled. Mann scooped up the loose ball and ran 25 yards for the winning touchdown. Mann again kicked the goal for the extra point.

Aside from the significance of the Mustangs' recovery in the fourth quarter, this game has an important bearing on the Southwestern Conference race. Texas was previously undefeated.

Rice Institute was forced to content itself with a scant 7-to-6 win over Southwestern University of Georgetown, Tex., at Houston. Coach John W. Heisman's Institute eleven possesses probabilities that failed to materialize. Rice reveals lack of ability to sustain its offense and co-ordinate backfield and line play. However, there are promising though inexperienced players at Rice who may develop.

Baylor surprised the Conference by dealing a 20-to-9 defeat to the Texas Aggies at Waco. The Aggies were supposedly a dozen points stronger than Baylor prior to their meeting and this show of Waco strength adds to the interest in the Texas University game this Saturday.

### Aggies Out of Race

Now the Aggies, apparently deprived of the powerful defense that has for years been their greatest offense, have lost two Conference games and are out of the race.

Coach Morley Jennings, Baylor mentor and the only new one in the Conference this year, still has a difficult series of games ahead, games that stand between Baylor and the Conference title. In the race Baylor has one game won and one tied.

Texas Christian University secured a rather decisive but none too impressive 28-to-16 victory over Texas Technology of Lubbock, Tex., in the T. C. U., home-coming game at Fort Worth Saturday. Texas Christian is not expected to offer serious trouble to the Texas Aggies this week, as their Saturday triumph did not add greatly to their prestige.

Arkansas stepped into the Missouri Valley Conference to play the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and received a 16-to-7 defeat. However, the Razorbacks lost none of the strength that is likely to gain them the Southwestern Conference championship, for the Kansas Aggies are a team of high classification. The Kansas Aggies have now defeated two Southwestern Conference teams, including University of Texas. Coach Francis A. Schmidt's Razorbacks probably have the hardest opponent this Saturday, for they meet Louisiana State in the third of their games that are with non-Conference members, but that will nevertheless be counted in the Conference standing. It was decided by Conference officials to permit three of Arkansas' out-of-Conference opponents to be scored as official games.

## Southwestern Conference

| ARKANSAS | | SO. METHODISTS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60-Arkan. S. T. | 0 | 42-Denton | 0 |
| 21-Mississippi | 6 | 47-Trinity | 0 |
| 6-Oklahoma | 13 | 37-Centenary | 0 |
| 14-Hendrix | 7 | 7-Missouri | 7 |
| 33-Centenary | 6 | 9-Texas A.&M. | 7 |
| 7-Kansas St. | 16 | 21-Texas | 17 |
| 141 | 48 | 163 | 31 |
| **TEXAS** | | **BAYLOR** | |
| 31-So. Okla. T. | 7 | 7-Southwest'n | 0 |
| 2-Kansas St. | 13 | 10-Loyola | 13 |
| 27-Phillips | 0 | 7-Texas Chris. | 7 |
| 0-Vanderbilt | 7 | 13-Trinity | 0 |
| 20-Rice | 0 | 23-How-Payne | 7 |
| 17-So. Meth. | 21 | 20 Texas A.&M. | 9 |
| 98 | 48 | 80 | 36 |
| **TEX. CHRISTIAN** | | **TEXAS A. & M.** | |
| 3-Daniel Baker | 2 | 26-Trinity | 0 |
| 24-Centenary | 14 | 35-Southwest'n | 0 |
| 7-Baylor | 7 | 6-Sewanee | 3 |
| 7-Austin | 0 | 63-New Mexico | 0 |
| 3-Okla. A.&M. | 0 | 7-So. Meth. | 9 |
| 28-Texas Tech. | 16 | 9-Baylor | 20 |
| 74 | 39 | 146 | 32 |
| **RICE** | | | |
| 25-S. F. Austin | 0 | | |
| 20-St. Houston T. | 0 | | |
| 6-Trinity | 6 | | |
| 19-St. Edwards | 0 | | |
| 0-Texas | 20 | | |
| 7-Southwest'n | 6 | | |
| 77 | 32 | | |

### FAIRBANKS MORSE PROFITS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Business of Fairbanks Morse & Co., for the first nine months this year was more profitable than in the corresponding period of 1925, net income rising to $2,446,191 from $2,209,647. Third quarter net income, however, declined to $813,029 from $931,908 in the third quarter last year.

# *Amateur Billiard Tourneys Awarded*

## *Washington, Baltimore and New York Named for Title Play*

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Washington, Baltimore and New York will be the scenes of United States amateur billiard championship tournaments during the coming season under the direction of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The award of the various competitions at 18.2 balkline three-cushion and pocket billiards, was made at the recent meeting of the executive committee, held at the Liederkranz Club, New York, with Boyd Watson of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association presiding.

For the first time in the history of American billiards, the greatest of the cue classics, the Class A balkline championship, goes to the Maryland metropolis to be held at the new Knights of Columbus Club, Cathedral and Madison Streets. It is scheduled to begin Monday, Feb. 21, to continue through that week. The tournament marks the twenty-fourth annual decision for the Class A crown, which was won by John A. Clinton Jr. of the Pittsburgh A. A., in the tournament last March at the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Clinton has already announced his int

# RADIO

## European Radiocasters Have Comprehensive Plan

### 200-600-Meter Problems Augmented by Stations Over 1000 Meters

*In this second of three articles on Europe's method of handling the acute radio problem which exists all over the world, Mr. Burrows discusses many interesting points, particularly one that we have not been confronted with in the United States, namely, the reproducing of radio music to the detriment of the artists.*

By A. R. BURROWS
(Secretary-General, Union Internationale de Radiophonie.)

GENEVA (Special Correspondence)—The new European wave-plan (for radiocasting stations operating between 200 and 600 meters) described in my last article, although offering, it is hoped, a solution to the most pressing radio problem in Europe at the moment, is not likely to put an end to all the troubles on the technical side of the art.

The truth is that, apart from the 140-odd posts working on relatively small power between the limits above mentioned, Europe has a number of stations of higher power working on wavelengths above 1000 meters. This number is increasing for three reasons:

1. The growing policy to provide alternative programs over each national area.

2. The advantages which long waves provide in insuring long-distance reception in the daytime as well as at night.

3. The democratic character of high-power and long-wavelength stations notably in the opportunities they afford for reception on the cheapest (crystal) sets.

These stations may be said to range from eight kilowatts antenna power, (as in the case of Radio-Paris) to 25 kilowatts antenna power as in the case of Daventry. One of 30 kilowatts antenna power is under construction for Sweden and will be operating at the end of the year. The placing of these high-powered stations in the ether so as to insure freedom from mutual interferences is a difficult matter, particularly as so many wavelengths above 1000 meters are occupied by other wireless services.

The Union Internationale de Radiophonie, however, hopes to make recommendations to the Washington conference which will be recognized as reasonable and will insure the continuance of the use of long wavelengths where it can be proved that national benefit is being derived therefrom.

Before leaving the technical problems of radiocasting which Europe, through the Union Internationale de Radiophonie, is endeavoring to solve by systematic and co-ordinated efforts, a few words may not be out of place on the question of interference with radiocast programs arising from other sources than fellow radiocasting stations. This problem, one imagines, is more acute in Europe than in other continents by reason of the number of nations crowded in so relatively small an area. Each nation, of course, is naturally desirous of possessing its own "high power" telegraphic transmitting station.

The avoidable forms of interferences requiring attention include: harmonics from high-power stations, notably from the earliest form of arc-stations; flatly tuned spark transmitters working on shore as well as at sea; commercial transmitters operating on wavelengths within the radiocast waveband—for which practice there is no longer any special justification.

The Union Internationale de Radiophonie has already asked the governments of Europe through the League of Nations to give attention to these avoidable forms of interference which are unquestionably hindering the development of an art and a promising industry, and it hopes to repeat this request at the Washington conference, believing it to be not only in the interest of radiocasting but of wireless development generally, that transmitters of all classes are brought up to date, and not allowed to continue, any longer than is economically necessary, the relatively crude methods of some years ago when receivers were much less sensitive than they are today, and wireless was playing only a remote part in the social life of nations.

The Union Internationale de Radiophonie will also seek for the support of the Washington conference for measures of control over a number of avoidable interruptions originating from sources outside wireless activity such as tramway services, violet rays, and other forms of high-frequency electrical apparatus, sky signs, etc.

In this connection the European radiocasting organizations have noted with particular interest the initiative taken in the United States by a group of electrical engineers actually concerned with one of the sources of disturbances.

The youngest commission appointed by the Union Internationale de Radiophonie, working under the presidency of Baron Tindall in Holland, is that known as Commission de Rapprochement Intellectuel Artistique et Social dealing, as its name suggests, with program material and a number of associated problems, particularly those which tend to strengthen the good relations between studios and their artists.

It would prove tedious to enumerate all the problems of this character which come at once to thought, but one which cannot fail to have interest is the difficulty which has been experienced in most European countries until now, in securing the co-operation of the world's greatest artists. This has not always been a matter of payment although, even with their assured and relatively large incomes, the European radiocasting companies cannot afford regular radiocasts at fees which are said to be paid for world-famous stars.

The main trouble has been the fear that during the process of radiocasting-some unscrupulous organizations might attempt the illicit reproduction of the wireless performance in a permanent form such as gramophone records. This difficulty has been overcome in the case of Great Britain by the passing of a special bill through the British Houses of Parliament, which makes the reproduction of a wireless performance an illegal and punishable act.

The union is now engaged in endeavoring to extend this legislature to those other states in which it is interested, and thereby to give the desired protection to those artists who by their exceptional powers can do so much to lift the musical interest of the masses. There is already definite evidence in Europe that the systematic transmission of good music under conditions deliberately arranged to give as faithful a reproduction as possible, has stimulated in a marked manner public interest in music, a state of affairs which has benefited the musical industry in all its branches.

The Commission de Rapprochement Intellectuel Artistique et Social is looking forward to the day when, by means of the network of long-distance lines capable of transmitting faithfully the high frequencies produced in musical performances, it will be possible to exchange as easily almost as when making a long-distance call, the programs of remotely placed countries so that serenaders with their guitars on the Grand Canal in Venice may entertain London's crowded millions, or yodlers in the Swiss mountains transfer their haunting tunes to the snow-clad slopes of Norway.

The preparation of Europe's long-distance lines to make this possible will be a matter of some years, partly owing to the economic conditions and partly to the fact that these lines are in the hands of so many different governmental departments. Meanwhile other methods of bringing radiocasting to the aid of internationalism have to be considered. One such which is receiving detailed attention by the artistic commission and which has already been put into practice by stations as remote as Reikjavik in Iceland and those in Italy, is the dedication of certain nights to national programs whereon all the stations in Europe (or as many as can conveniently do so) transmit simultaneously a program dedicated to one country. The basic material for these national programs is provided by the country to be thus honored, but modifications may be made according to the artists of individual studio directors.

It is difficult to estimate the value of such programs, but there is a common agreement that they will make a useful contribution to that most desirable better understanding that is now so widely sought between nations.

Another work also having bearing upon the application of radiocasting to international relations is that of arranging a methodical exchange of artists between countries. This work is in its earliest stage, but a few experiments made during the present summer have produced happy results and demands have been made in most cases for return visits by these missionaries of song.

## FEDERAL-BRANDES-KOLSTER COMBINE

Two of the oldest radio companies in this country, the Federal Telegraph Company of California, founded in 1911, and the Brandes Products Corporation of the United States, Canada and England, founded in 1908, announce the completion of a merger under the new name of Federal-Brandes, Inc., with an authorized capitalization of $10,000,000. Both companies are pioneers in their respective fields of commercial radio communication and radio acoustics.

Headquarters of the new corporation are located in the Hobart Building, San Francisco, with five plants manufacturing radio equipment at Newark, N. J.; Palo Alto, Calif.; Toronto, Can., and Slough, Eng. The common "A" stock is being quoted on the San Francisco exchange, and it is expected that application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange.

Officers of the merger are headed by Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, chairman of the board. He is the president of the United Bank & Trust Company of California and is a prominent capitalist on the Pacific coast. Lieut.-Commander Ellery W. Stone, U. S. N. R., has been elected president of the corporation. He is also a director of the United Bank & Trust Company and is prominent in the radio industry as an engineer, the author of textbooks on radio and as a successful executive.

The Federal Telegraph Company introduced continuous wave transmission into this country through the Poulsen Arc, which it controls in the United States, and which changed the art of radio transmission. The company operates a radio communication system between the leading Pacific coast cities, and is the only company in the world successfully operating a point-to-point land radio system. A large number of the world's high-powered commercial transmitting stations, including the Lafayette in France, the largest in the world, were built by the Federal Telegraph Company.

In addition to its land system, the company has been concerned with the development of its marine radio service. Dr. Frederick A. Kolster, its chief research engineer, is the inventor of the radio compass, described by the Commissioner of Lighthouses as the most important nautical instrument produced since the Magnetic compass. He also developed the decremeter for measuring wavelengths, and the radio fog signaling system. Dr. Kolster has been engaged in radio research work since 1902.

## B. U. DEBATING PRIZE CONTESTS SCHEDULED

Boston University's varsity debating team, which will face later in the season the question of keeping intact a record of three seasons without a defeat, will be chosen in December following the completion of the Shannon Cup interdepartmental debates, held at the university annually and participated in by four debating organizations for the intramural debating championship. The Shannon Cup debates will be held earlier this year than usual, and will be completed early in December.

The four organizations competing in what will in effect be the trials for the varsity team will be the Sneath Club of the College of Liberal Arts, the Webster Debating Society of the School of Law, the Bucha Club, representing the day division of the College of Business Administration, and the Buds Club, representing the evening division in this department of the university.

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jennie F. Freer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Isaac Sensiman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Andrieu Du Bois, Highland, N. Y.
Robert F. Du Bois, Highland, N. Y.
Roelof A. Du Bois, Highland, N. Y.
Elmer E. Mill, Highland, N. Y.
Fred P. Mill, Highland, N. Y.
Theresia Stenlins, Highland, N. Y.
Mrs. Christina M. Ross, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Edith M. Henderson, Avon, N. J.
Mrs. Margaret A. Greene, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. W. A. Buchanan, Marshalltown, Ia.
Mrs. E. W. Merriell, Cleveland Heights, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Allen, Hollywood, Calif.
John Flanders Bryson, Georgetown, Mass.
Mrs. Isabel C. Lanning, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
John A. Hainty, New York City.
Miss Louise Burt, New York City.
Miss Grace G. Skinner, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Anna R. Dickey, Pasadena, Calif.
Frank W. Jordan, Shawnee, Pa.
Mrs. Frances Ford, Orasl, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Schang, New Jersey.
Miss Gladys G. Cunningham, London, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lavalle, Hornell, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Curry, Nassau, Bahamas.

**PROFESSOR ROGERS TO SPEAK**

Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will present, "A Portrait of a Modern Novelist" at the meeting of the New England Women's Club next Monday at 2:30 p. m. in Chauncy Hall, 585 Boylston Street.

## Radio Programs

*Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B*

### *Evening Features*

**FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 5**

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356.9 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Lugi Romanelli and his concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert; the Bilton Trio under Lionel Bilton.

**WCSH, Portland, Me. (256 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather announcements and news. 6:30—Children's period. 7:30—Sport results. 8—Hour of music. 9—Treasure Hunters."

**WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Events of the day. 6:30—"Why Every Citizen Should Vote." 6:40—Radiocast. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Five Merry Milkmen. 8—Musicale. 8:30—Girls' Quintet. 9—Musicale. 9:30—From New York. 10:30—Joe Hines and his orchestra.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)**
6:10 p. m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Heimar Sanborn's orchestra. 7—Market reports. 7:10—Max I. Krulee's music lesson. 7:30—Musical program. 8—Vocal selections by Nina May Forde, soprano. 8:30—Program of vocal music. 9:00—"Mysterious Tenor." 9:45—Musical program. 10—Weather report. 10:05—Brunswick Orchestra.

**WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (208 Meters)**
7:15 p. m.—Twinkle Twinkle Story Teller. 7:45—Talk by Robert K. Shaw of the Public Library. 8—"News Review." 9:30—Eentertainers. 10—From WEAF, "Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Daily news bulletin.

**WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Emil Heimberger's Trio. 7—Radio farm course. 7:15—Piano selections, Laura C. Gaudet. 7:30—Organ recital, Esther A. Nelson. 8—Specialties. 10:05—Emil Heimberger's dance orchestra. 11—News.

**WCAC, Storrs, Conn. (275 Meters)**
7 p. m.—"The Most Valuable Crop in Connecticut," J. S. Owens. 7:15—Program from WTIC.

**WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)**
7:45 p. m.—Poultry talks. 9—Winger's Entertainers, featuring old-time dances. 9:30—Joint program with WEAF, New York City. 11—Weather forecast; Vincent Lopez Dance Orchestra.

**WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stock report and news items. 6:20—Farm news. 6:30—International Sunday School lesson. 7—Dinner music. 7:35—Instrumental program, studio staff. 8—Program by Remington Band, from Ilion, N. Y., Edwin L. Daniels, conductor. 9—Two one-act plays by WGY Players, Ten Eyck Clay, director. 10—From WJZ. 11—Paul Specht's dance orchestra from WJZ.

**WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)**
6 to 12 m.—Dinner music; Gene Ingraham's orchestra; Madelyn Shepard, soprano with Claude Reed, tenor; book review; Happiness Boys; orchestral concert; South Sea Islanders; La France Orchestra; "Anglo-Persians"; Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Frank Farrell and his orchestra.

**WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)**
5:32 p. m.—Stock market closing prices and quotations. 5:35—Financial summary of the day. 5:40—Cotton Exchange closing prices and quotations. 5:50—State and federal farm market reports. 7—Commodore Concert Orchestra. 8—"Serenaders and Bonnie Laddies." 9—Hour of music. 10—Piano hour. 11—Paul Specht's orchestra.

**WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Uncle Geebee. 6:30—Jule Anzel's orchestra. 7—Herman Bernard, "What's Your Radio Problem?" 7:10—Orchestra. 7:15—News items. 7:20—Orchestra.

**WAGH, New York City (316 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Studio program. 8—Brooklyn Radio Exposition program. 8:05—Music hour. 9—Brooklyn Radio Exposition program. 10—Weather forecast. 10:02—The Gondoliers. 10:30—Will Schnabel's orchestra.

**WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—"Bill" Wathey in Sports. 6:30—Bretton Hall String Quartet. 7:25—News. 7:30—Grosso's orchestra. 8—Mary Craig, soprano. 8:15—New York University Scientific Course. 8:30—Organ recital. 9:15—John Murray Anderson's talks on the theater. 9:45—Sam Siegel, mandolin. 10—Concert Trio, Roxon, contralto. 10:45—Phil and Anne Brae. 11—Jascha Guerwich's dance orchestra.

**KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)**
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:25—Reports on all markets. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Concert. 9—Courtesy program.

**WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by William Penn orchestra, Charles Marsh, director, alternating with Zez Confrey's orchestra. 7—Daily sport review by C. B. Yorke. 7:10—United States Department of Agriculture radio farm school. 7:30—"Uncle Kay-Bee." 7:45—Current Motor Topics and Review of Road Conditions by O. H. Roth, secretary of the Pittsburgh Motor Club. 8—Sunday school lesson by Dr. Alexander Gibson, with program sacred music. 8:30—Burt McMurtrie's music hour, presenting Mount Lebanon Choir of 45 voices. 9:30—LaFrance program from WEAF. 10—Anglo-Persians from WEAF. 10:30—Program of dance music by Zez Confrey's orchestra.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Instrumental trio; Stephen Knopf, director. 8—Barry O'Moore, tenor. 8:30—Courtesy program. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Overbrook Hills hour. 9:30—Sam J. Gold, baritone. 10—Jack Myers' Musical Architects.

**WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Dream Daddy with the boys and girls. 7:55—Weather man. 8—Arcadia concert orchestra. 8:30—Orchestral concert under the direction of Cesare Sodero. 9—South Sea Islanders. 9:30—La France orchestra. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Arcadia dance orchestra.

**WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (275 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Lecture period. 8—Seaside trio.

**WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)**
7 p. m.—News flashes. 7:15—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook. 7:30—Dinner music. 8:30—Chelsea evening concert. 9—President dance orchestra. 9:30—Ambassador concert orchestra, Harry Loventhal, director. 10 to 12—Dance orchestra program.

**WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (246 Meters)**
6 p. m.—WBAL Sandman Circle. 6:30—WBAL dinner orchestra. 7:30—WBAL mixed quartet. 8—WBAL Trio. 9—The Fitz Sisters. 9:30—String quartet. 10—Musical scenario. 11—WBAL dance orchestra.

**WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)**
6:45 p. m.—Book reviews by Mrs. Nina Reed. 7—Meyer Goldman's orchestra. 8—Mozart string quintet. 9—Courtesy program. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Irving Boernstein's orchestra.

**WGHB, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)**
8:29 p. m.—Citrus report. 8:30—Pipe organ and artists' recital.

**WTAM, Cleveland, O. (389 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Jack Horwitz Collegian Serenaders. 7:30—Talk by Arthur Haas. 8—Studio program. 8:30—Harmony half hour. 9—Studio program. 9:30—New York studio program. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Studio program. 11—Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

**WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—"Michigan Night." 9—From WEAF. 9:30—Dance program. 10—From WEAF.

**WCX, Detriot, Mich. (517 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program. 10—Code lessons.

**WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Detroit trade expansion program. 9—Studio program.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**

**WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)**
5:15 p. m.—Children's period. 5:45—Livestock market summary. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Farm program. 8—Specialty orchestra. 9—New York program, "Anglo-Persians." 9:30—"Old Baumgartner," a play, assisted by Sumpmann Trio. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets. 10:05—Dance program, Nankin orchestra.

**WKAF, Milwaukee, Wis. (261 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Sport review. 10—Classical studio program.

**WOK, Chicago, Ill. (217 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 to 12—Studio dance and theater program.

**WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (226 Meters)**
8:15 to 9 p. m.—Classical recital under the direction of Lester D. Mather, concert pianist.

**WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Miscellaneous vocal program. 8:30—Popular program.

**WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Supperbell program; board of trade summary; closing livestock summary. 6:30—Sports review. 6:40—Maurie Sherman's orchestra. 7—May and June. 7:15—Violin and harp duo. 8:15—Light opera presentations. 10:15—May and June. 10:30—Organ recital. 11—Dance program.

**WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)**
5 p. m.—Children's half-hour. 7—Dinner concert. 8—Vocal recital. 9—Dance music. 9:45—News flashes. 11—Specialties and dance music.

**KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Bedtime story. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7—Family hour. 9—Classical concert. 10:30—Congress carnival. 12—Time signals and weather report.

**WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)**
4 p. m.—Concert arranged by Harry S. Currie and Elgin Chandler. 7:30 to 9—Concert under the auspices of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Edward H. Pruden, director.

**WSM, Nashville, Tenn. (282 Meters)**
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Bedtime story. 8—Studio program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Organ recital.

**WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Marketgram; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; address; Jack Riley's orchestra. 8—Varied musical program. 8:30—La France orchestra. 9—Anglo-Persians from New York. 11:45—Don Bestor's orchestra; organ numbers by Ted Meyn; Cordsen's orchestra.

**WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)**
7 to 8 p. m.—Zelna and Zada; Maddock Twins, pianists; radio orchestra; popular soloists.

**WOS, Jefferson City, Ill. (411 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Evening market hour and national radio school. 7:15—Radio Bible class, conducted by Leroy H. Kelsey. 7:30—Chic Scroggin, songster, Jesse Hall, Columbia. 8—Condition of Missouri roads, by O. I. Steele, State Highway Department. 8:05—Address. 8:20—Conway High School orchestra. 9—Paul McCoy, baritone.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Philbreck and his Younker orchestra. 8—Vocal program. 11—Dance music.

**KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (288 Meters)**
5:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Musical program.

**WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Hugo Heyn, marimba; Emil Hoffman, piano. 6:45—Market Résumé 6:50—Orchestra. 9—Classical.

**WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Colby Smith's Southern Serenaders. 8:30—Schubert Choral Club recital.

**WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Concert presented by the fine arts department of Baylor College, under the direction of Miss Roxy Crowe. 9:30—Short talk by Ray Leeman, assistant manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. 9:40—The school of music of Texas Christian University, under the direction of Prof. H. D. Guelick. 11—Will Foster, organist.

**KFDM, Beaumont, Tex. (316 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Children's program. 8 to 10—Band concert.

**MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME**

**KOA, Denver, Colo. (323 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Stocks, markets, livestock, produce and news bulletins. 6:27—Weekly sports review, prepared for radio by Henry Farrell. 6:30—Dinner concert by the Brown String Orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Preview of International Sunday school lesson, the Rev. William O. Rogers. 8—Instrumental program by KOA orchestra, Lewis H. Chernoff, director. 8:15—Scientific football, Tom McNamara. KOA football coach. 8:25—Studio program, presented by University of Denver Alumni.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME**

**CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (291 Meters)**
7:30 p. m.—Talk. 8—Organ recital. 9—Studio program. 10:30—Popular dance music.

**KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)**
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Weather and market reports. 8—KGW Movie Club. 8:30—Cole McElroy's orchestra. 10:30—Weekly frolic of the Keep Growing Wiser Order of Hoot Owls.

**KOAC, Corvallis, Ore. (280 Meters)**
7:20 p. m.—Campus news. 7:30—"Our National Judiciary and Due Process of Law." 8—Constructive elements of music. 8:15—"Giant Power and Super-power." 8:30—Book chat, Miss Helen F. Treat.

**KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (256 Meters)**
9 to 12 p. m.—Dance program by "Bob" Beal and his Claremont orchestra. 10—Studio program; intermission solos will be rendered by various members of the orchestra continuously during the evening.

**KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7—"Sports-on-the-air," by Harry B. Smith. 7:15—Chamber of Commerce talk on "Industrial San Francisco." 7:39—DX. 8—Feature program. 9:10—Book review by Harry A. Small. 10—States orchestra, under the direction of Waldemar Lind. 11—Dance music.

**KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)**
7 p. m.—Feature program. 9 to 12—Courtesy programs.

**KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)**
6:30 p. m.—Children's period. 8—News items and musical program. 10—Dance music.

**KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (239 Meters)**
5 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 7—Studio program. 8—Band concert. 9—Investment Chat. 9:15—Courtesy program. 10—Elks' frolic.

**ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME**

**CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (222 Meters)**
9 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture radio service; studio birthday program. 9:10—Organ recital. 10—Addresses. 10:15—Studio program. 11:30—CNRA Dance Orchestra.

### B. U. GLEE CLUB CONCERT

The Boston University glee club will give a concert in East Weymouth on Monday, Nov. 8, under the auspices of the Congregational Society there, and on Tuesday, Nov. 16, will sing at a concert given by the Boston Seaman's Friend Association. Plans are under way for a trip to be made by the club to New York and another to Maine.

### CHARITIES FUND GROWS

Already the Jewish charities fund is half raised, it was reported at the second meeting and dinner last night at the Elysium clubhouse at which teams listed $250,672 received in the $500,000 drive for the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston. Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel was one of the speakers.

## REMOTE AUSTRIAN VILLAGES GET BOOKS BY AUTOMOBILE

### Circulation of Good Literature Has Resulted in Peasants in Distant Parts of the Republic Becoming Better Educated

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—For the first time in this country books are reaching the most remote villages of the provinces by means of a large automobile excellently fitted up as a traveling library. The Austrian Federal Publishing Office, which is behind the scheme, indeed go so far as to claim that this is the first of its kind on the continent.

Reading of good books even before the war was not pursued in the mountain areas as much as was generally wished, and, quite naturally, both during and immediately after the war the peasants and villagers had little time or inclination to think of such reading matter. There has come, however, out of these experiences a definitely fresh feeling among such classes to be better educated. The advent of a republic and the growth of Socialist power added new forces which have contributed enormously to advancing the cause of better education among such people.

**Interest in Education**

The success which has attended the efforts of this Federal Publishing Office is worth remarking and is decidedly indicative of the augmenting interest in education here. This organization before the war was known as the Austrian School Book Publishing Office and was one of the oldest in the state, being founded in 1772. After the war, in face of the restricted territory since the new Austria was only a small part of what was formerly the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it was decided to go in for publishing purely literary works as well as simply school books. An excellent start was made by the aligning of this organization with the activities undertaken by the Socialists with what is known as their school reform plan. This necessitated at once the publication on a large scale of suitable literary works as well as of new school books. Inspection of samples of these books show them to be remarkably well bound and printed and on very good paper considering the average price of 35 cents. In the Vienna elementary schools the municipality purchases the books and gives them gratis to the children, about 10 per child a year.

**Few Foreign Authors**

Clean literature, the best literature of their own and of a few foreign authors are included in the stock of the Federal Publishing Office. Special care, they maintain, is taken that no book goes out which is unfit for a child to read. They are also, fortunately, in such a position financially that they can publish works of promising young authors even when there is the possible likelihood of no gain for the organization.

Reports show that this new enterprise with the well-stocked and attractive automobile is meeting a need. The car holds more than a thousand volumes which are arranged on four display shelves. Within 15 minutes after reaching a village the shelves can be either drawn out or adjusted in such a way as to give the best effect for showing the thousand books to those who wish to obtain certain of them.

## BERKSHIRE HILLS CONFERENCE TO MEET

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special)—A large attendance is assured for the annual meeting of the Berkshire Hills Conference next Tuesday evening, when James P. Taylor, secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, will tell of what that State is doing to develop and advertise its resources. Plans for the annual business meeting look to a simplification of executive machinery and the appointment of a manager, who will be the active executive.

Publicity for Berkshire County is being sent to Hartford for exhibition at the coming meeting of the New England Conference. This is part of the campaign for which it has been estimated $300,000 would be expended the first year. This is said to be the first county of New England to be organized as a unit for a publicity campaign.

### NORTHEASTERN CLASS ELECTS

The freshman class of the Evening School of Commerce and Finance at Northeastern University has elected the following class officers for the 1926-27 school year: Robert M. Brown of Reading, president; John R. Power of Brookline, vice-president; Charlotte L. Hayes of Melrose, secretary, and Theodore Peary, treasurer.

## GOV. AND MRS. FULLER SAIL FOR EUROPE

A trip to Europe for a vacation of several weeks will be the relaxation enjoyed by Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller following the rigors of the State campaign. They will sail Saturday, it was announced at the State House yesterday afternoon. It is thought they will return late in December.

At a conference with Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and Jay R. Benton, Attorney General, the Governor yesterday afternoon discussed plans for the disposition of matters that might arise during his absence. There was a regular parade of messengers to the Governor's office during the afternoon with telegrams of congratulations on the result of the election.


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# Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## A Pen-and-Ink Mural

Philadelphia
Special Correspondence

THE Manayunk National Bank, located in the heart of an industrial suburb of Philadelphia, has the distinction of possessing a mural decoration of unique interest designed and executed by Carolyn Haywood, a Philadelphia artist.

The architectural firm of Davis, Dunlap & Barney, of Philadelphia, who are responsible for the design of the bank, are interested to an unusual degree in mural decoration and have in a number of cases designed their interiors with the idea of such a decoration furnishing the dominant note of a room. In this particular instance, the decoration occupies a space divided into three sections, approximately 4 feet by 6 feet over the mantel in the board of directors' room, which is colonial in architectural design.

When a member of the architectural firm discussed with the artist the idea of a mural decoration, he suggested that the design be carried out entirely in black and white and that the subject of the decoration have a direct relationship with the bank, either historical or modern. After discussing the subject with the members of the board of directors, an old faded photograph of the corner of Main and Levering Streets, where the bank is located, was produced. This photograph had been taken prior to 1871 when the bank's first building was erected, and it was felt that it would be suitable to occupy an important place in the design.

The problem of converting this material, which was wholly devoid of artistic interest, into a handsome decoration was by no means an easy task, and the artist recognized the fact that more material must be found. After an extensive search of cellars and attics in the neighborhood, more historical material came to light. Old books, documents and newspapers in the Historical Society and libraries were searched, for while Manayunk is rich in historical interests, being a very old settlement closely related to the colonial settlement of Germantown, very little has been recorded under the title of Manayunk.

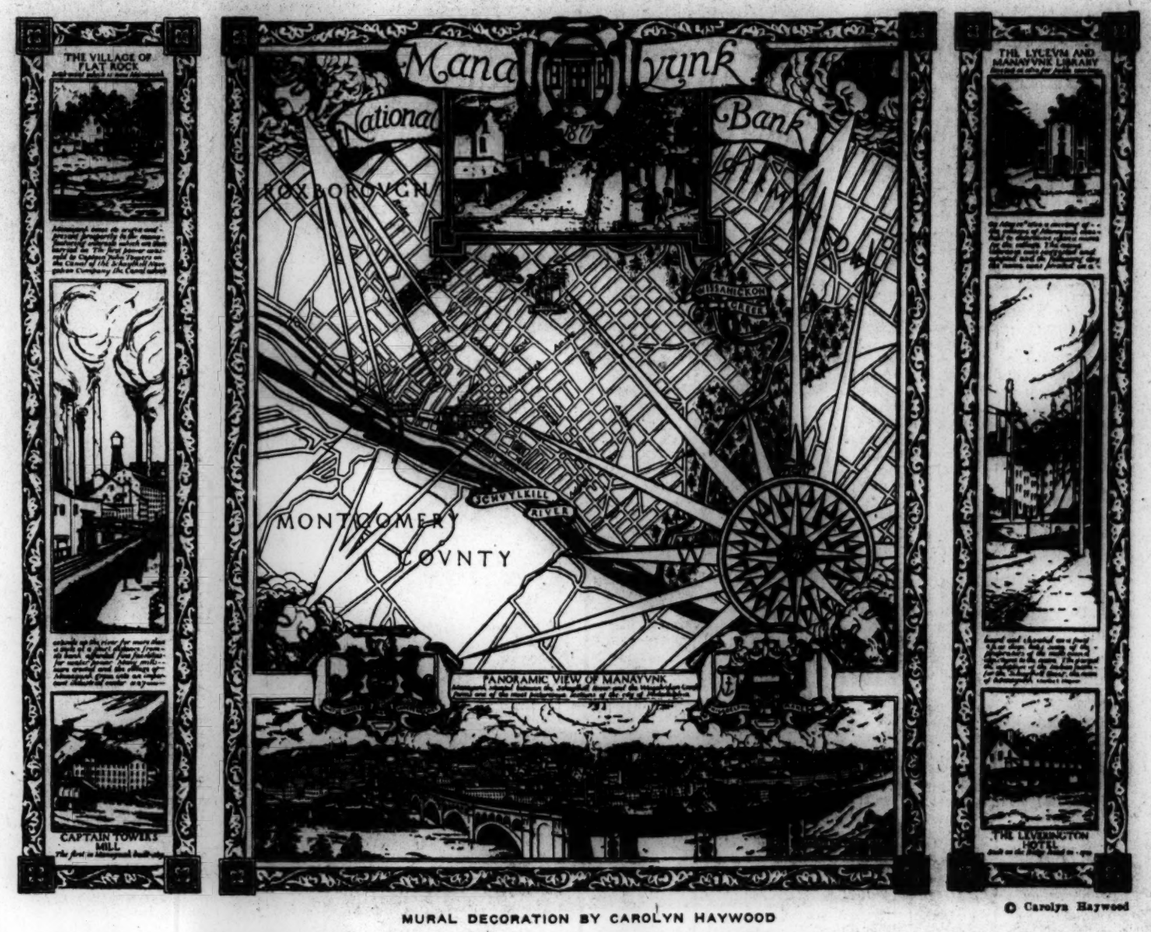
One of the most interesting features of producing a mural decoration is the research work connected with the task. It is a definite problem with definite requirements and limitations. Both the size and scale of the decoration are governed by the architecture. It must fit into the room in such a way that it becomes a part of the room and, above all, it must preserve "the wallness of the wall." In this particular instance the desire of the architects to have the decoration entirely in black and white limited the color scheme. This naturally raised the question of both medium and technique. The artist was anxious that the finished design should have somewhat the quality of the early maps together with the character expressed by the engravings of the colonial period. She therefore made an experimental departure in the field of mural decoration in using as the medium India ink and executing it entirely with a pen. This necessitated the use of heavy imported paper, rather than canvas, the material now in general use by many mural painters.

The paper, properly mounted, varnished and toned to produce the quality of old vellum with its mellow tone of age, is surrounded by a narrow wooden moulding, thereby becoming a part of the wall. The large center panel consists of an authentic map of Manayunk and vicinity, showing the streets, the Schuylkill River and canal, the Wissahickon Creek and the upper part of Fairmount Park. In this section appear the bridges crossing the creek, residents of the vicinity disporting themselves in canoes, an equestrian enjoying the privacy of the bridle path, the Rittenhouse Paper Mill, which was the first paper mill in America, and the figure of Kelpius, the hermit of pre-Revolutionary days, leader of a religious klan, who sought inspiration through the privations of life in this unfrequented spot.

On the Schuylkill River are barges, which, in former days, plied their way to and from Philadelphia, carrying the products of the mills of Manayunk. A large compass-rose and heads of the winds appear in the corners of the design contributing to the decorative quality of the whole. At the top of the design and superimposed upon the map, is the drawing based upon the old photograph of the present site of the bank as well as a cartouche upon which appears a drawing of the entrance of the first bank building, the building of 1871. Below the map a long panoramic view of Manayunk from the opposite side of the Schuylkill River shows the concrete Pennsylvania Railroad bridge in the foreground, which is noted for its beauty of design, the many mills along the river and canal, and the hilly town in the background. Uniting this composition with the central map are two cartouches showing the coats of arms of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia.

The narrow side panels are each divided into three sections, making six separate compositions in all. The upper and lower drawings are of historic interest and portray the little settlement on the canal which was known as Flat Rock and which was destined to become the center of what is now known as Manayunk; the Lyceum and first Manayunk library; the Leverigton Hotel, erected in 1731, and Capt. John Towers' mill, the first mill built on the Schuylkill River above the Wissahickon Creek, which formed the seed of a future great mill district.

The combination of compositions make an harmonious whole, the black and white quality carrying sufficiently to arouse the interest of anyone entering the room to indulge in more careful inspection and study. It is hoped that others interested in mural decoration but perhaps cautious and not altogether willing to permit the artist to use color freely, will recognize that it is not always necessary to execute mural decorations with a paint brush.




MURAL DECORATION BY CAROLYN HAYWOOD

© Carolyn Haywood

## Denver Civic Symphony Opens Fifth Season

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The first pair of concerts of the fifth season of the Denver Civic Symphony Orchestra, Horace E. Tureman, conductor, were given in the Municipal Auditorium on Friday evening, Oct. 29, and Sunday afternoon, Oct. 31, before a total of about 6000 persons. Miss Anne Gregory, mezzo-contralto of Colorado Springs, was the soloist.

The program included the Eighth Symphony by Beethoven; the aria, "Farewell, forests," from the opera "Joan of Arc," by Tchaikovsky; a symphonic poem, "Visions," by Edwin J. Stringham of Denver (first performance); "From the Steppes of Central Asia," by Borodin; "The Flight of the Bumble-bee," by Rimsky-Korsakoff; "London Sketches," for 10 wind instruments, by François Casadésus (probably the American première of this work); and Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire Music from the "Valkyrie," by Wagner.

The orchestra showed vast improvement in its playing over that of last year, especially in the woodwind and brass chairs—the personnel totals 110 this season.

The Beethoven symphony received a happy, spirited and sympathetic interpretation at the hands of Mr. Tureman, especially the first and last movements. Miss Gregory gave an understanding performance of the Tchaikovsky aria.

The symphonic poem, "Visions," is programmatic music, representing mental pictures in recollection. Developed from a three-note theme, it is free in structure and takes full advantage of modern harmonic devices. Its orchestration reveals a full command of the idiom. The work was received enthusiastically by the audience.

Had time permitted, the Rimsky-Korsakoff number could have been repeated, so spontaneous and prolonged was the applause. The acclaim was well earned. The Borodin work was well performed, the interpretation preserving the proper atmosphere throughout, as well as being well done technically. The "London Sketches" proved to be a highly humorous and ingenious work for two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons and two French horns. It is extremely "modern" and lays claim to attention because of its humor and odd composition of instruments. The Wagner number was well played, difficult though it is, and brought to a close a signal program in the history of the orchestra.

## "Bardelys the Magnificent"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 — Capitol Theater, "Bardelys the Magnificent," a motion picture adapted from the novel by Rafael Sabatini, directed by King Vidor, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

King Vidor's great success with "The Big Parade" makes anything from his directorial hand call for attention, but it is difficult to discover in this latest film to bear his name anything of interest, beyond one single sequence. What the elements of this conventionally constructed romance of France under the thirteenth Louis were to so hold in this able marshal of the M. G. M. forces is beyond my immediate powers of analysis. Not even the enlivening presence of John Gilbert served to shake off from him the lethargic something that envelops the picture like a dusty, velvety swaddling cloth. There are a multitude of historical fixings to bedazzle the eye; of plumes and parapets, rapiers and ramparts there are enough and to spare. Yet "Bardelys the Magnificent" remains a cumbersome costume drama of next to no originality or inherent vitality.

It is good picture entertainment in spots, due mainly to the highly energetic and personable Mr. Gilbert, and to the obviously designed "stunt-ings" allotted him. Try as he may, he does not emerge the swashbuckling romancer that was intended, and it proves that his forte is to be found in other and more sophisticated fields. Seeing Mr. Gilbert swinging about on vines and draperies, vaulting on pike-staffs and dueling double-handed only serves to remind one that rampaging à la Fairbanks on the screen requires a Fairbanks to do it.

Eleanor Boardman is the attractive heroine on this occasion, but giving little else than pictorial support to the star. Roy D'Arcy, Lionel Belmore, Emily Fitzroy, George K. Arthur (not well cast), Arthur Lubin, Theadore von Eltz, Karl Dane (put again in one of those servant rôles that costume pieces regularly employ for comedy relief), and Fred Malatesta, all labor valiantly to infuse the picture with animation, but it lumbers along all too slowly.

Mr. Vidor has given one episode its due treatment; and in a river sequence, with Bardelys and his lady fair drifting down under the overhanging willows whose leafy fringes veil from time to time the figures in the boat, he has worked with a happy hand. The production is bulky where it should be beguiling, and many painted backgrounds of castles and such are introduced with tawdry and disillusionizing effect. No matter how golden a harvest is reaped at the box offices with "Bardelys the Magnificent," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer should take serious thought before wasting Messrs. Vidor and Gilbert on such material.

R. F.

## "The Master Builder"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—At the Fourteenth Street Theater, on Nov. 1, the Civic Repertory Theater presents "The Master Builder," by Ibsen. Directed by Eva LeGallienne. Settings and costumes by G. E. Calthrop. The cast:

Knut Brovik.....Sydney Machat
Kaia Fosli.....Ruth Wilton
Ragnar Brovik.....Harold Moulton
Halvard Soiness.....Egon Brecher
Aline Soiness.....Beatrice Terry
Doctor Herdal.....Sayre Crawley
Hilda Wangel.....Eva LeGallienne

The Civic Repertory Theater revives "The Master Builder" as produced last season at the Princess Theater. Eva LeGallienne, again acting as both director and star, offers a performance of high merit in both capacities. As Hilda Wangel, she gives Ibsen's character a new and up-to-the-minute interpretation; a vivid portrayal of a very much alive and real contemporary girl.

The others of the cast do justice to this always interesting symbolic play. Egon Brecher, as the Master Builder, particularly gives a stirring and convincing performance.

"The Master Builder" is to remain in the repertoire of this newly formed organization and gives further proof that here is an organization which fills a need and deserves the patronage of those who love the theater as a place of art and beauty.

F. L. S.

## Rare Duveneck Canvases Shown

By RALPH FLINT

New York

AN EVENT sufficiently important to mark any art season with red letters is the exhibition of 10 paintings by Frank Duveneck at the Jackson Higgs Galleries. This rarely seen and comparatively little known American master of nineteenth century painting appears in this important showing a man of great talents brought suddenly into sharp focus again after a considerable lapse of time. The 10 canvases chosen for this exhibition come, for the most part, from Munich, where Duveneck spent his happiest days, and they were produced in that wonderful period between 1871 and 1884, when the flame of his genius burned bright and clear. His stamp on American art is felt today more than ever before, and his name will be graven beside the great nineteenth century painters of the New World, thus echoing Sargent's one-time diction that Duveneck was the "greatest talent of the brush of this generation."

Many consider that his splendid "Young Man with Large Hat," and the superbly rendered "Music Master" head—both included in this exhibition—are topline canvases from Duveneck's brush, and there is no disputing their general claims to large distinction; but there are perhaps less obvious portraits here which must be ranked higher, because of their subtlety of handling and their unacademic appeal. These four heads are hauntingly portrayed, without the somewhat obvious bravura of the other two, and they spell a master painter of the first class. The "Boy With the Red Tie," sturdy and blunt in many ways, has a ring of veracity that makes it a stunning canvas. "Young Girl" and "Boy With White Collar" would grace any intimate collection of masterpieces, while his "Portrait of Henry Bissing"—Manetesque in its rich unbroken brevity of supple stroking, perhaps tops them all. A lovely figure study of "Mother and Child," and a broadly set down river scene in soft grays are also recommended for careful study. The man Duveneck is wholly there in them all, and no matter if his period of utterance came curiously early and lasted but a dozen years, he spoke like a master from the start.

At the Kleykamp Galleries a special exhibition of T'ang pottery is in progress. These pieces have come recently from China, unearthed within a comparatively short period to bear further witness to the ancient art of this people. Whether these pieces be in the form of human figure or animals, they possess that authoritative stamp of authority which all early Chinese sculpture has. From long and devoted study of nature these early artists were able to seize essentials of form that lend a sense of animation to their finished figures, and that make their art so appealing to us today. As the dynasty changes in Chinese art, so the style and treatment, and an excellent illustration of a subject under contrasting T'ang and Wei handling is found in the pair of horses' heads of similar make, yet widely differing in breadth of conception. A spirited presentation of horse with Mongolian rider is to be seen here, among the many other treasures, that captivates with its freshness and originality. There are some noteworthy Han pieces as well in the present Kelykamp display.

The Grand Central Galleries are holding a one-man show of canvases by Hovsep Pushman. The Far East with its musky fragrances and subtly shimmering textures comes forth through this artist's canvases, and in a long succession of still-life studies, he achieves a very real distinction. In handling the various accessories of the still-life painter, Mr Pushman is more at ease than in his figure work, where the many distractions of portraiture leave him a bit flustered. He dwells with long insistence on the iridescent gleams of ancient Cyprian glass or lacquered figurines, on soft-toned brocades and Chinese hangings, working these up into meticulously but graciously handled compositions of peculiar charm. Invariably he adds a faded flower to his ensembles, a drooping rose or anemone, for hall-mark and furtive fragrance. In fact he has dedicated one of his canvases to the charm of fading flowers, so completely has this figure of expression

Professor E. Pick-Morino is at the Anslie Galleries until the middle of the month with recent landscapes done in Paris. This Viennese artist is making his first one-man bow to the New York public, and he is seen at once to be a painter of full technical equipment and a well-developed impressionistic viewpoint. His river scenes are remindful of now this, now that, member of the French river painters, yet at the same time his work is thoroughly individual. Certain glimpses of the crowded boulevards are well managed. The general tone of his painting is rather somber. A garden view done at Versailles is the most vivid of the impressions offered. A memorial exhibition of the landscape work of John Ross Key is also on view at these galleries.

The moderns have a considerable showing at the moment in the group exhibitions staged at the Valentine Dudensing Galleries, the New Galleries, the Little Galleries, and at Daniel's. Mr. Dudensing is sponsoring work by Charles Demuth, Niles Spencer, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Henry Schnakenberg, Alexander Brook, and Leon Harit, while at the New Galleries there are to be seen Foujita, Picasso, Redon (an important head of ("Ophelia"), Gauguin, Pascin, Biddle, Benton, Sprinchorn, Wheelock and Chapin. Many of the more ambitious radicals of the Woodstock group are at the Little Gallery, where a fresh viewpoint in painting is offered at nearly every turn.

The Daniel's Gallery gives prominence to some rarely beautiful water colors of Charles Demuth, wherein he is seen to be growing more subtle in color sense and more delicate in form. Something of Chinese centricalness of thought is felt in his jade-like fruits, so admirably disposed on the white grounds of his paper, with that fine spatial sense that spells Demuth. Elsie Driggs is seen in several delicately handled studies of leafage, original bits of design and sensitive to a degree. The most smacking piece of painting here is Mr. Kuniyoshi's still-life arrangement, a more vibrantly assorted range of color values than usual giving rise to the belief that this daring young modernist is on the eve of something radical and progressive. Louis Bouche renders one more bit of old "Nottingham," with special success, and Fiske Boyd has rather outdone himself in a highly imaginative vision of New York from Staten Island.

## New York Stage Notes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—"Up the Line" has been put into rehearsal by Richard Herndon, and will open in New York around Nov. 8.

Francine Larrimore will have the leading rôle in Noel Coward's play, "This Was a Man," soon to be produced in New York.

"The Vagabond King" is in its last month at the Casino Theater, New York, giving it a total New York run of 63 weeks.

## "Take It From Me"

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK—Keith's Hippodrome, "Take It From Me," a motion picture, adapted by Harvey Thew from a musical comedy by Will Johnstone and Will Anderson, directed by William A. Seiter for Universal.

Having a bright and willing star in your particular solar system does not mean turning off the current when the works are running. No more does Reginald Denny's established position among screen luminaries mean that his promoters can provide him with such mediocre material to work with as in this latest Denny production, and expect him to keep up 100 per cent glow. As Shakespeare pointed out so pertinently, a good star can do considerable shining on its own account in a careless and indifferent world, but the simile now in process of extension applies to the world of the motion picture where stars must be kept highly polished and in special trim to function as stars. Because the competition is keen and the public fickle and not half so stupid as is often imagined.

The present vehicle starts off with considerable tempo, leading the amiable Mr. Denny into those hot waters where clever comedians are supposed to flounder so effectively, but the keeper of the Universal Spa let the temperature drop off soon after, so that most of picture plods along tepidly with Mr. Denny only now and then furnishing his full quota of fun. Along toward the end of the film a fashion review is plumped into the tank, chilling the waters to an uneasy degree of coolth, from which the exhibition hardly recovers. Only the bland and beguiling Mr. Denny is seen bobbing valorously among the gathering ice cakes, never for one moment admitting the descending temperature of the pool by even so much as a facial flicker. He is indeed a valiant star, sincerely deserving of apostrophic congratulations.

"Take It From Me" will doubtless arouse many a hearty laugh as it flickers from screen to screen, for it is not without certain inevitable moments; but the want of some higher technical ruling on its various limitations is to be deplored. Blanche Mehaffey, Ben Hendricks Jr., Lee Moran, Ethel Wales, Vera Lewis, and Tom O'Brien are conspicuous in the cast.

R. F.

The Children's Saturday Morning Theater will open Nov. 6 at the Princess, New York, with "Cinderella" as the first attraction.

## New Opera Company in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—What may develop into an important operatic movement in this city had its inception in the first performance of the newly-formed Philadelphia Grand Opera Company at the Academy of Music last evening. The president of the new organization is Andrew Wheeler, secretary of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the movement apparently has the backing of a large number of society people of Philadelphia who made the first performance of the organization a notable affair by their presence.

The opera selected for the first performance of the new company was Verdi's "Aïda," and the performance as a whole was excellent, the singing being better than the acting. At the close of the second act Mr. Wheeler spoke briefly of the new movement. He said the company was beginning in a small way, and this season would give but six operas, but it was the ultimate aim to make it a permanent company, giving several operas each week. The conductor, Fulgenzio Guerrieri, was also brought upon the stage at this intermission and most cordially received.

Vocal honors were carried off by Emile Barrangon, a South American Indian, better known as Chief Caupolican, who took the rôle of Amonasro. He has a superb baritone voice which he uses very well. He also acted well, and in stage appearance was the most convincing Amonasro Philadelphia has seen for many years.

Miss Vera Curtis, the Aïda, also sang admirably. Her singing of "O mia patria" in the third act was one of the best features of the performance. The evening also marked the American début of John Dwight Sample as Radames. Mr. Sample came here from La Scala, in Milan. His voice is rather more brilliant than beautiful. The other leading members of the cast were Ivan Staschenko, the Russian basso, who sang the High Priest very musically, and Maria Wittkowska, who was an excellent Amneris except for an occasional tendency to wander from pitch. The rôles of the King, the Messenger and the Priestess were well taken by Jerome Uhl, Enrico Gurnel and Margaret Eberbach respectively.

The ballet of the new company was headed by Ayenara Alexeyewa and Holger Anexeyew-Mehner, the latter an exceptionally gifted dancer. The solo dancing was all Russian in character, which did not fit in well with the Egyptian atmosphere of the opera.

The performance was unusually smooth for a first appearance of the company, although there were a number of ragged places in the first act, doubtless due to lack of rehearsal. The stage settings were effective, especially in the Nile scene, and Mr. Guerrieri conducted with his customary skill and confidence.

## Malipiero and Respighi on Minneapolis Program

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence) — Henri Verbrugghen and his orchestral forces played another attractive program Friday evening, a program that afforded Minneapolis a chance to discover two novelties: Malipiero's symphonic poem, "Impressions From Nature," and Respighi's "The Pines of Rome," each of which made a distinctly pleasing impression.

Malipiero has provided us with some very beautiful music, not great to be sure, but from the impressionistic point of view of far more than passing interest. With the blackcap, woodpecker and owl as the inspirations for his musical muse he has succeeded in creating a tone poem filled with poetic imagery, and never once transgresses the canons of good taste by indulgence in polyphonic vagaries.

So much has been made of the song of the nightingale in the Respighi work that this innovation was listened to and far more intently than anything else. Why such a to-do about this record is hard to comprehend, nor does it matter very much whether or not the song was merely an imitation or the genuine nightingale deliberately singing into a recording machine; it is merely incidental and neither adds to nor detracts from the charm of the whole composition. Nor need we worry very much concerning musical realism of the future, so far as the animal kingdom is concerned—most animals would be less amenable to suggestion than this bird seems to have been.

By far the most impressive part of the work was the magnificent finale. For sustained grandeur, played as it was here, this would be difficult to match in the history of the orchestra. It was not merely a rendering of sonorous, imposing splendor from the standpoint of sheer tone; there was a coloration quite unusual in musical climaxes. Mr. Verbrugghen must be credited with a real achievement, one that it would be a pleasure to dwell on.

We have listened to so many different interpretations of the Tchaikovsky 'Pathétique" Symphony that one more or less makes little difference. On this occasion Mr. Verbrugghen gave us, if not the most vivid interpretation of the composer's vacillating moods, at least as finished a technical rendering as the most captious could desire. There were intense glimpses of the passion, pride and agony that are the essence of this music, but it was not sustained passion or agony unspeakable. It was merely another point of view based upon rationality.

Rehearsals have begun for the fifth production of the Civic Repertory Theater. "La Locandiera," by Goldini, which Eva Le Gallienne and her company of players will present at the Fourteenth Street Theater.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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Making of a Sonnet

THE sunshine of this clear October morning lies in a golden glory on the maple leaves that flutter at my window-sill, lighting up the whole tree on which they hang as though it were some great lamp set there to illumine the day. Not content with being beautiful in itself, the tree sheds beauty all about—upon the ground, the grass, the house-front, and even the somber pine that towers above. Its radiance streams through my window, gilding walls and curtains, enriching the bindings of old books, so that the room is all enambered by its tremulous reflections. Nay, but the flood of golden light spreads farther still, reaching onward to my inmost mood, robing my thoughts in splendor and making my fancies dance and sing. Since early morning, when I saw the dawn-light kindling among the leaves, their gladness has been my own; their largess in benefaction has been a constant reminder that no joy or beauty is ever given to rest with the receiver, but that it must be flashed and reflected onward as light is sent on from mirror to mirror. This glory that falls from the sun, that shines back from the maple leaves, that dances on table and chair and hangings, and then glows and glimmers inward along all the windings of my thought, it too must move on and on in the thoughts and moods of other men, in their very words and deeds. It must not rest with me, if only for this lowest reason that he who does not send back the light that shines on him has very soon no light to send.

How, then, can I reflect this beauty? Well, there is a way, a very subtle and wonderful way, of sending emotion from human heart to heart over long distances of space or of time—a sort of telegraphic code which conveys not thoughts so much as feelings. I must try to turn the golden maple into a poem.

So; a poem. This shall be my mirror to bend back the beauty given, sending it upon new errands among men—changing it much, no doubt, for it comes as a shimmer of amber light and must go forth as a pattern of woven words, but diminishing it as little as may be. My poem need not deal directly with the maple, but it must express that keen awareness of overarching beneficence in which I have spent these last few golden days and which the splendor of the maple so vividly recalls. The tree would serve well as a concrete image of that beneficence, but it happens that I have been thinking lately in terms of tone. I cannot say why this should have been so during October, when the eye should be busiest gathering color into the barns of memory, but the fact is that wherever I have gone in these last days, whether about my work or among the garish hills or down along the river lighted by autumnal oak and hickory, there has been an endless music of far-off flutes and a hum of harp strings in the air. Too vague for memory to catch and repeat, too vast for any notation, this music has gone on before me or fallen from the sky by day and by night wherever I have been. I do not recall it as music heard in the past nor do I improvise it in the present; I merely overhear. Indescribably voluminous and powerful, yet never loud, it is sounding on and on whenever I stop to listen, like the surge and clangor of a sea-beach far away. Sometimes I dare to think that I have wandered near that measureless sea that Mozart and Bach and Beethoven heard and from which they dipped their thimblefuls of tone.

Every hint of beauty that I catch deepens these aerial harmonies, and now the light of the golden maple is transformed into their song. The distant violins and hautboys and the mournful trumpets sweep up into new splendors of imaged tone as though striving to phrase the world's whole wealth of beauty in one supreme cadenza. While I am listening these words are whispered, as it were, at my very ear:

Whence come these noble voices that surround
My stillest hour with oceanic tone?

They are given without my seeking, just as the music is played.

Now that those two lines are here, the critical sense can appraise them. It finds that they move smoothly in meter and that they provide two deep sonorous rhymes suited to the grandeur of the music they strive to suggest. They set a certain key and fix a certain timbre which the lines to follow must preserve. They suggest a poem marmoreal in repose and assured strength, a poem sculptured firmly in clear outlines out of hard material—not a facile drift of song but some strict form capable of suggesting a solemn majesty. Clearly, then, it is a sonnet that I have to write, and a sonnet of pure Petrarchian kind. Very well. That is something to have discovered.

Are any more lines to be given me out of that shadowy fringe of thought whence all true poetry shyly emerges? I grope about there in the faint twilight, catching at this phrase and that, rejecting many as unfit and brushing the garments of many more that elude me and escape. At the end of ten minutes I have only these: "dim musicians," "harps and horns," and the full line "Song falls upon me as rain upon the ground." Things are not going very well.

What, then, will a new set of rhymes suggest for the sestette? In this second part of my sonnet I must make some shift of thought not so great as to destroy unity but sufficient to show my main theme in a new aspect. The best turn I can think of would be made by some expression of the effect the sky music has had upon me, its reverberations in my— But wait! Here comes a line:

These multitudinous hallelujahs pour
Eternal triumph—"

There is a good rhyming word which echoes the open O of the octet though linked to a different consonant. But those heaped-up polysyllables, I like them tremendously, and I chant them over in an appropriate orotund some scores of times, waving my arms about rather more than is actually necessary for the full effect. (If a man himself does not appreciate his verses, as Touchstone might have said, look you, it goes hard!) If I can only save that line for the next to the last it will make a noble crash of sound, like a great wave rolling thunderously down.

And now, to finish that fragmentary line, which ought to be the last. "Pour eternal triumph" upon what? I pause to consider, try to find some final phrase to which all the poem may lead up. "Pour eternal triumph" upon—upon—on—ah, now it comes "on the moment's loss." Yes, that may do. I could wish to have ended on a better word, but the antithesis with "triumph" helps it out.

This passive receptivity has brought me four full lines and a few loose ends. Now I shall have to work. I have heard of poets who always write their poems smoothly from beginning to end without pause, but I have never met them or examined their manuscripts. Fifteen minutes pass, and I have only this line to add: "Weave wonder out of quiet so profound," though I have filled out a hint into: "Ethereal harps are plucked and horns are blown." Good lines they would be in a fit setting. But time passes. Sounds from the street intrude upon my thought. I reach for paper and pencil, determined that the golden maple shall not go unanswered.

An hour goes by while I grope through my dimly lighted wordhoard, writing lines and striking them out, filling the yellow page with carats and interlineations and cross-writing. Little by little, order emerges. I get the total scheme right and begin upon details. Then one more line flashes out and sings: "Roll volumed thunder on the spirit's shore." Magnificent, even though I did make it! Such amplitude and weight as those rich vowels bear is the precise effect of my sky music itself. But did I make that line? It looks and sounds familiar, like the everlasting hills—not as though any other poet had made it but as though it had been there always. Well, this line too has been given me. A good line, therefore.

Thus another hour goes by. The sunshine, cut away by the house-front, has almost left the maple boughs. Quickly, then, let me write out a fair copy of what I have done, so that I may offer up my sonnet, imperfect though it still is, while a handful of virgin gold yet lingers among the leaves.

### *Sky Music*

Whence come these noble voices that surround
My stillest hour with oceanic tone?
What dim musicians, by what hidden throne,
Weave wonder out of quiet profound?
Song falls upon me as rain upon the ground;
In some far place where Beauty dwells alone
Ethereal harps are plucked and horns are blown
That fill my thought with majesties of sound.

What grief can be while these vast instruments
Roll volumed thunder on the spirit's shore,
Scattering glory over all its dross?
And what is failure while, beyond the sense,
These multitudinous hallelujahs pour
Eternal triumph on the moment's loss?

Q. S.


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## Fantasies in an Old Print

The fire had burned to a mass of glowing coals. Truant sparks ran up from them, hurrying helter-skelter like boys escaping from school tasks. It was twilight. Through the half-open window the low croon of a mother bird came in. The branch in the old elm tree outside brushed monotonously against the low-hanging roof. Every now and again there strayed through the front window a shaft of light from the swinging arc-lamp near the doorway. When it could find its way through the swaying branches, it seemed to escape into the old room to coquette roguishly with the figures in the dim old print above the mantelpiece, now throwing into relief this part and now that of the picture.

It too had a fireplace. The embers in it seemed to be still smoking, between the large black andirons in their hollow bed of red brick. Now one caught a glimpse of a quaint, demure maiden in a high-backed chair, her piquant face looking out from her poke bonnet beneath a coronet of flowers, her full hooped skirt tucked precisely under, hiding all but the tip of a daintily buckled slipper. Half leaning forward in demure dignity, yet with vivacity and only half-suppressed excitement in every line of the figure, she was evidently talking of something of moment to her hostess on the other side of the hearth.

Before that quiet little lady, clad, as was her visitor, in the mode of the Georgian era, was a spinning wheel. Upon its pedal a small foot rested, while, spindle in hand, she was guiding the threads of wool from the distaff.

Was it the light that moved—or was that wheel turning? Was it the flash of a hand moving to and fro—or only the wind shutting off and letting on the light? Yes, it must be in the print, for surely the little face lifted every now and then, eagerly, wistfully, sometimes the hand almost stopping its motion as she listened in rapt attention to what her visitor was unfolding.

Then suddenly the hostess laid aside her work. She was rising. Noiselessly, in a gliding sort of motion, she moved into the shadow of the picture. Another flash of light, softly and delicately modulated by the dim evening shadows, rested for the nonce upon the large circular rag rug, bright with its colors of ochre and blue and red, reminiscent of the family wardrobe from grandmother to the youngest child, and then slipped over to the farther side of the little room, playing fantastically upon the frame and keyboard of a tiny spinet. Then, almost imperceptibly, that quaintly gowned little hostess, her fingers daintily holding up her skirts, slipped into the chair in front of the spinet. The light lingered fondly over her hair, its severe folds drawn modishly back over her ears. The head bent low, and now and then came the flash of white fingers on the keyboard, and the witching strains of the minuet, at first so low and far away that it seemed as if those fingers were drawing them along down the centuries from those distant days, mellowing them as they came, until the grace and rhythm of that gracious dance filled the room.

Then the light shifted and whimsically played about the graceful figure of the little guest, who had risen, her head to one side, her skirts nipped between forefinger and thumb, while here and there, in perfect time with those liquid notes, she moved through the sinuous measures of the minuet. It seemed as if some hidden operator were guiding that light, so mysteriously it came and went, revealing now the dancer in a low curtsy, again hand held high as if touching the fingertips of some beruffled gaily waistcoated partner, and now the flash of silver buckles as the dainty toe pointed this way and that.

"One—two—three—" and on till eight strokes had counted themselves off from the old clock in the hall. The coals were almost ashes now; the light played quietly and fitfully upon the still figures in the old print, lingered over the rug and the little old spinet. The vision had gone; the music had died away. The little spinning wheel before the prim old-fashioned hostess was still; the buckled toe was motionless. And the fire on its hearth had gone out, too.

*Ordination Rock, Tamworth, New Hampshire* Photograph by G. W. Morris, Portland, Maine

## The Hewletts' Country Home

In May, 1903, the Hewletts took the Old Rectory, Broad Chalke, a village in one of the valleys which converge on Salisbury, eight miles away. . . . Mrs. Hewlett describes it thus:

"An old Gateway, with pollarded limes flanking it right and left, opened on to a sloping lawn. A great Cedar and Tulip Tree mixed their dark and light green at the foot of this lawn. The river Ebble ran at the foot. The house had been an offshoot of the monastery at Wilton and stood next to the church and facing the village street. It was owned by King's College, Cambridge.

"When the Hewletts took it they found it in shocking repair. The garden was a neglected wilderness; much was swamp. M. H. started to make a garden. He put in a mill-wheel, built two bridges over the river, restored and cleaned the Monks' Fish Pond and stocked it with rainbow trout. He built fruit walls of chalk and straw such as have been made in Wiltshire for hundreds of years. He brought plants home from his journeys, and so loved them and studied their need that they throve well. He lined the stream with tall delphiniums, and grass walks with hanging rock-plants touching the water. At one corner was a paved bit, at another a rockery: two small ponds enclosed with golden privet and flowering shrubs came upon you unawares. In the middle of one pond was a figure he had copied in Naples, forming a fountain. Ugly green-houses and gas-house were deeply hidden by old yew trees. The old out-houses were kept as they were, with figs, fruit trees, jasmine and creepers growing on the pale-coloured bricks. It was a formal garden, entirely suited to the house, and nowhere clashing with its age.

"The rooms were unusually large; in some of them were the original stone mullions to the windows. M. H.'s study had been the chapel and he liked working in the warm sunny room. . . . Two old men from the village gardened with him, and he called them 'the Giants.' They became friends both of M. H., his garden and his family."

No man could have wished for a more beautiful home than this. The stream, sending a caressing murmur day and night through the garden . . . lent to its peace an undercurrent of unresting movement. The extreme charm of the place, set in the folds of the airy downs, made Maurice fall in love with it at first sight. But at this time and for some years, till 1915, the Old Rectory was a country retreat: the Hewletts still had their London house, though Broad Chalke became more and more their home. In those later years it was the inner life of the place even more than its external beauty — the villagers even more than the village,—that, as he came to know them, grew to occupy his interests and affections.—From "The Letters of Maurice Hewlett," edited by LAURENCE BINYON.

## *A Homing Song*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

*O when the way is weary,*
*O when the way is long,*
*Thoughts of home are sweet as words*
*Of an old loved song!*

Though it be the dawn,
Though it be the dark,
For the sound of greetings
Do we pause and hark.

Though the miles be few,
Though the miles be far,
Dreams go faster than the feet
Where home and loved ones are.

Homeward go the birds at dusk
To the welcome nest;
Homeward go the hearts of earth
To love and peace and rest.

*O when the way is weary,*
*O when the way is long,*
*Thoughts of home are like the tune*
*Of an old loved song!*

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

## After the Play

Such a rich chapter it had been, when one came to look back on it all! With illustrations so numerous and so highly coloured! The pageant of the river bank had marched steadily along, unfolding itself in scene-pictures that succeeded each other in stately procession. Purple loosestrife arrived early, shaking luxuriant tangled locks along the edge of the mirror whence its own face laughed back at it. Willow-herb, tender and wistful, like a pink sunset cloud, was not slow to follow. Comfrey, the purple hand-in-hand with the white, crept forth to take its place in the line; and at last one morning the diffident and delaying dog-rose stepped delicately on the stage, and one knew, as if the string-music had announced it in stately chords that strayed into a gavotte, that June at last was here. . . .

And what a play it had been! Drowsy animals, snug in their holes while wind and rain were battering at their doors, recalled still keen mornings, an hour before sunrise, when the white mist, as yet undispersed, clung closely along the surface of the water; then the shock of the early plunge, the scamper along the bank, and the radiant transformation of earth, air, and water, when suddenly the sun was with them again, and grey was gold and colour was born and sprang out of the earth once more. They recalled the languorous siesta of hot mid-day, deep in green undergrowth, the sun striking through in tiny golden shafts and spots; . . . the rambles along dusty lanes and through yellow cornfields; and the long cool evening, at last, when so many threads were gathered up, so many friendships rounded, and so many adventures planned for the morrow.

There was plenty to talk about on those short winter days when the animals found themselves round the fire; still the Mole had a good deal of spare time on his hands, and so one afternoon, when the Rat in his arm-chair was alternately dozing and trying over rhymes that wouldn't fit, he formed the resolution to go out by himself and explore the Wild Wood, and perhaps strike up an acquaintance with Mr. Badger.—From "The Wind in the Willows," by KENNETH GRAHAME.

## The Mountain Passage

NESTLED among the mountains of the "Old Granite State" is the quiet little town of Tamworth. Great mountains encircle it.

The first settlement made here was in 1777. On the north stands Chocorua, circling round are Passaconway, Whiteface and Ossipee range. At the foot of Chocorua are the twin lakes, beautiful sheets of clear water connected by a narrow strip of land. From the summit of Chocorua one can see far down the Saco Valley. It was here that Whittier loved to watch the "Sunset on the Bearcamp." Four rivers, Chocorua, Swift, Millbrook and Cold River flow into Bearcamp, the fifth and longest. There are twenty-five bridges, one lake and Moore, White and Hill ponds where the pond lilies grow. The clear water splashing over the big rocks at Wanalanset Falls must be seen to appreciate its beauty.

Near the center of the town stands the "Ordination Rock." fifteen feet high, the level top twenty to thirty feet, on which fifty people can stand. On the top of this rock the Rev. Samuel Hidden (the first minister of Tamworth). was ordained in 1798, and a Congregational Church organized. People came from far and near to be present at this unique service: the great rock for a pulpit, the blue sky for a roof, grand maple trees for walls, board seats in the shade of the trees for the people. Blue mountains in all directions, singing birds joining with songs of praise—surely a fit place for worship.

In 1860 a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Hidden placed a monument on the Rock and had stone steps built to the top.

After the ordination, church services were held in different homes, sometimes in a big barn, until a meeting house was built in 1794. Father Hidden, as he was called, was loved and revered by all.

In 1852 a new church was built in the village and the Meeting House, as it was then called, was moved to the village for a Town House.

A lady from Texas who spent her summer vacation in Tamworth wrote the following lines:

*What are the good things of Tamworth?*

Mountains asleep in the sunlight,
Or misty with down-pouring raindrops,
Forests with wonderful treasure,
Blossoms and mosses and fern leaves,
Streams ever tinkling and singing,
Birds with their melody, flute-like,
Rocks lifted high in the meadows,
Berries so lusciously tempting."

*What are the best things of Tamworth?*

Such as are best the world over.
Service ungrudgingly rendered,
Kindness pressed down in good measure,
Fellowship, simple and friendly.
Memories of good and of best things
Brighten our lives now and forever.

FRANCIS, PARKMAN, in "The Oregon Trail."

## Fullness of Life

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN CLOSING his wonderful parable of the vine and its branches, Jesus told his disciples just why he had given them this illustrated lesson, saying, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." That is, the real purpose of the parable was to teach them the secret of a happy life.

It must be plain to all who are acquainted with the Scriptures and the teachings of Jesus, that our heavenly Father desires the happiness of all His children, and has placed within our reach the very things which will spontaneously produce happiness and fullness of joy. It is also true that hidden away in the human heart there is an ever longing desire for happiness; but it is just as true that not all are happy, and cannot be, until they seek happiness where only true happiness can be found.

We readily understand that if we would be educated, we must apply ourselves to diligent study; that if we would master a trade or a profession, we must study and practice the same. It is just as true that if we would be happy, we must love and live the things that produce happiness. There is philosophy and logic in both religion and happiness that must be scientifically demonstrated, just as there is in other things of life.

Since Jesus told his disciples why he had spoken this parable and that its object was to teach them how to be happy or full of joy, we logically conclude that it contains the very elements which, if we can find them and apply them, will cause joy to spring up within us, and flow as a river. There are three things in the parable which stand out boldly, and which have in them the elements of happiness. First, there must be a vital connection with the vine if the branches are to prosper. The happiest moment of one's life is the moment when one awakes to the consciousness of man's at-one-ment with his heavenly Father, and can say with Jesus, "I and my Father are one." It follows naturally that after he has reached his Father's house, is embraced in his Father's arms, is clothed with the "best robe" and receives the ring of reconciliation, the feast of love will be prepared, and very soon thereafter there will be "musick and dancing," the whole household making merry. To be at home in our Father's house, or at-one with God, is the very foundation stone upon which true happiness must be built—not that our Father has become reconciled to us, but that we have become reconciled to Him. On page 18 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "The atonement of Christ reconciles man to God, not God to man."

The second element of happiness hidden away in the parable is, that God is Husbandman and Vine-keeper, that He takes away the fruitless branches and purges those which bear fruit, that they "may bring forth more fruit." We should, therefore, with joy submit to the pruning and the purging, knowing that it is the Father who does both—and that he only designs "thy dross to consume, and thy gold to refine"—and this in order that our lives may become more beautiful and fruitful and our joy full. On pages 66 and 67 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "Sorrow has its reward. It never leaves us where it found us. The furnace separates the gold from the dross that the precious metal may be graven with the image of God. The cup our Father hath given, shall we not drink it and learn the lessons He teaches?" We should ever remember that our Father taketh from us no good thing, but removes only the false and erroneous; and for this we can always rejoice.

The third element of joy contained in the parable is that of fruit-bearing. Jesus speaks of it as "fruit . . . more fruit . . . much fruit." It is apparent from the cursing of the barren fig tree that the Master expects of each of his followers fruit. He even said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." There is no joy greater than that of fruit-bearing. And Christian Scientists are blessed with the knowledge and ability to heal the sick as well as the sad and the sinning. Only those who are engaged in the healing work of Christian Science can know the joy which comes to those who are able, through spiritual understanding, to heal the sick, comfort the sad, and reform the sinner; and it is plain that Mrs. Eddy longingly desired that all men should engage in this healing work, and share its joy.

But someone may say he does not know how to bear fruit. Is not the branch dependent on the vine? The elements of the fruit are in the vine; the branch remains in the vine, and bears its fruit. Similarly, if we remain in Christ, Truth, possess the Christ-spirit, we shall bear fruit, and our joy will be full.

## *Under a Wiltshire Apple Tree*

And, mornings, too, I rise and come
An' sit down where the branch be low;
A bird do sing, a bee do hum,
The flowers in the border blow,
And all my heart's so glad and clear
As pools be when the sun do peer,
As pools a-laughing in the light
When mornin' air is swep' an' bright,
As pools what got all Heaven in sight,
So's my heart's cheer
When He be near.

He never pushed the garden door,
He left no footmark on the floor;
I never heard 'Un stir nor tread
And yet His hand do bless my head,
And when 'tis time for work to start
I takes Him with me in my heart

—Anna Bunston de Bary, in "Come Hither." Collection by WALTER DE LA MARE.

## How Ruskin Could Praise!

The Rhone flows on like one lambent jewel; its surface is nowhere, its ethereal self is everywhere. the iridescent rush and translucent strength of it blue to the shore, and radiant to the depth. Fifteen feet thick, of not flowing, but flying water; not water, neither,—melted glacier, rather, one should call it; the force of the ice is with it, and the wreathing of the clouds, the gladness of the sky, and the continuance of time.

Waves of clear sea are, indeed, lovely to watch, but they are always coming or gone, never in any taken shape to be seen for a second. But here was one mighty wave that was always itself, and every fluted swirl of it, constant as the wreathing of a shell. No wasting away of the fallen foam, no pause for gathering of power, no helpless ebb of discouraged recoil; but alike through bright day and lulling night, the never-pausing plunge, the never-fading flash, the never-hushing whisper, and, while the sun was up, the ever-answering glow of unearthly aquamarine, ultramarine, violet, blue, gentian-blue, peacock-blue, river-of-paradise blue, glass of a painted window melted in the sun, and the witch of the Alps flinging the spun tresses of it forever from her snow.

The innocent way, too, in which the river used to stop to look into every little corner. . . . It seemed as if the mountain stream was in mere bliss at recovering itself again out of the lake-sleep, and raced because it rejoiced in racing, fain yet to return and stay. There were pieces of wave that danced all day, as if Perdita were looking on to learn; there were little streams that skipped like lambs and leaped like chamois; there were pools that shook the sunshine all through them, and were rippled in layers of overlaid ripples, like crystal sand; there were currents that twisted the light into golden braids, and inlaid the threads with turquoise enamel; there were strips of stream that had certainly, above the lake, been mill-streams and were looking lustily for mills to turn again . . . and in the midst of all, the gay glittering and eddied lingering, the noble bearing by of the midmost depth, so mighty, yet so terrorless and harmless, with its swallows skimming instead of petrels, and the dear old decrepit town as safe in the embracing sweep of it as if it were set in a brooch of sapphire.—RUSKIN, in "Praeterita."


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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Canyon of Wild Apples

By MABEL S. MERRILL

ALISTER GRAY in his swift little motorboat had gone farther up river than he had ever been before. On most of their picnics the Grays went down to the bay or one of the islands, for fishing and clambakes. So these high rocky shores of the upper river reaches were unfamiliar to them.

This morning Alister had brought his two sisters, Hazel and Robin, and his neighbor, Karel Howard. The four sat in the boat looking up at the sheer cliffs that came down to the water from wild rocky heights above.

"It's getting late and we must start back," said Alister at last. "But I did want to see what's in this place."

He had shut off the engine close to a break in the ledges where the water lay dark in the shadow of tall rocks. Karel declared that it looked like the mouth of a canyon in pictures he had seen.

**A Discovery**

The boys pushed the boat up into the narrow space between the rock walls. Then they saw that the water was only a small inlet from the river. But at the head of the inlet the walls drew farther apart, showing the beginning of a long narrow valley that ran like a big seam up through broken ledges and patches of woods. The seam or "canyon" was a pleasant sheltered place with strips of green turf and low bushes.

"I shall call it The Canyon of Wild Apples," cried Robin as she pointed out a tree which was dropping its yellow fruit into the water at the head of the inlet.

They voted to land and walk up a little way, leaving the boat safely moored at the foot of the wild apple tree. They found more of those trees as they climbed the narrow winding valley which ascended higher and higher among the ledges that rose steeply on either side. Robin filled her half-empty lunch box with the yellow fruit gathered from the low boughs.

"They're sweet," she announced, "and the frost hasn't bitten them in this nice sheltered place. I'm glad we came."

"Somebody besides us comes up here." Alister pointed to a footpath that led away into some bushes on the left.

Then they all drew back as a running figure burst out upon them from the bushes. It was a young man very much out of breath.

"Look here," he gasped, "you youngsters came in a motor boat, didn't you? I heard it just before you turned into the inlet. Well, will you stay here for half an hour or so and let me use your boat to go down river on an errand? I won't be gone long."

They looked at him sharply, but he was a pleasant-faced fellow and so much older than they were that they felt a sort of trust in him on that account. Besides, they hardly knew how to refuse, it seemed such a small favor.

"Why, yes, I suppose you can take the boat," agreed Alister slowly. "Only it is getting pretty late, you see, and we ought to be heading for home very soon."

"I see. I'll be quick," promised the young man. "You go up the path to the camp and wait. I'll send Jack back to stay with you. He is off in the bushes somewhere, not far away, I guess. I'm greatly obliged to you."

He was on his way to the head of the inlet before they could say another word. As he vanished among the bushes they heard him call over his shoulder:

"If old Pete comes prowling around don't mind him. He is all right really."

With that he was gone and in a few minutes they heard the chug of the boat's engine as he slipped out of the inlet.

"I suppose it was a foolish thing to lend the boat to a perfect stranger," grumbled Alister, "but he took me so by surprise that I didn't know what to say, and the rest of you just stared. Why didn't you think to help me out a bit?"

"Well, maybe the fellow will come back all right." Karel meant the remark to be comforting.

Following the path through the bushes, they soon came to what they supposed was the camp the young man had mentioned. It was not much more than a shelter of poles thatched with brush and fitted with a plank door. It was built against a big ledge so closely that they might have passed it unawares if they had not been looking for it. Outside was a well-constructed rock fireplace, with an old stove-top laid over it.

"That's the chap's outdoor kitchen," commented Karel. "I believe I'd rather stay out here than squeeze into the shanty."

The others agreed, but next minute they all thought differently. In the spruce thickets back among the ledges something had moved; a dark shape came slowly ambling out and rose erect as it looked toward the cabin.

"See that!" cried Robin, her eyes very round. "It's a bear, isn't it?"

"It certainly is," muttered Alister. "You girls go inside."

**A Long Wait**

It ended by all four crowding into the shanty and pulling the door to. That made it quite dark inside, and by this time it was getting dark outside as well. They groped about till they found seats on overturned boxes or blocks of wood. There they waited in silence for what seemed like hours.

"I wish Jack would come, whoever he is," murmured Hazel. "But I guess the man forgot to send him. He spoke of somebody named Pete, too, and told us not to mind him. Well, I'd be glad to see him coming, no matter what he's like."

"I don't believe the fellow will return," said Alister at last. They sat waiting for a while longer, then he jumped up resolutely. If he and Karel went out in the bushes and groped about they might find some path or trail by which they might escape from the "canyon." Hazel warned them not to get lost in the woods, then she closed the door after them and sat down in the dark with her arm around her little sister. The sound of the boys' footsteps died away outside, but suddenly there was another sound. It was the sniffing and scratching of some large animal at the door. It was plainly trying to get in and once it flung its heavy body against the planks.

"It's the bear," whispered Hazel. "Don't be frightened, Robin. The door is bolted."

"Im not frightened," murmured the child. "I'd like to see a bear, Hazel. I never did, except at the zoo. A wild one would be lots more interesting."

Robin had put her eye to a chink in the planks. In the shadows outside she could just make out a shaggy dark shape stretched across the broad wooden step. "He's gone to sleep," she said to herself.

Robin was such a lover of live creatures that she was seldom afraid of them. The longing to see a wild bear close up made her feel softly for the fastening of the door. If she opened it just a crack she could get a better look. Hazel, lost in her own thoughts, did not notice what the small sister was doing, and Robin got the door open with hardly a sound. Peeping out she saw a big hairy head reposing on two outstretched paws. Very quietly the child reached out and laid a careful little hand on that head.

There was a sudden uprising of the shaggy shape, a glad bark, and then Robin with the door wide open was delightedly hugging, not a bear, but a nice big dog.

**Jack at Last**

"Oh, you darling!" she cried, "I began to know you weren't a bear as soon as I got a good look. You're the Jack the man said he would send back to stay with us. You've been a long while getting here, but it's all right."

At this moment the boys came back, reporting that they had found a safe road up over the ledges and out to the open country where they could find a team or automobile to carry them home. Alister insisted that they ought to go. He and Karel had seen the bear again and there might be others.

"I don't want to go," cried Robin with her arms around Jack's neck. "What if we do have to stay all night? We'll build a fire in the fireplace and roast some of the wild apples. The bears won't come if they see a fire. When we get sleepy we'll take turns having naps in the camp."

They agreed to this plan after some argument. A splendid big fire made the canyon a cheerful place and the roast apples were excellent. They had some sandwiches, too, left from their lunch.

"But you were wrong about the fire keeping the bears away. Look there."

Alister pointed into the dark fringe of woods beyond the camp. Two bears, a large and a smaller one, stood side by side sniffing the sweet odor of the hot apples.

"They must be tame ones," cried Karel and then all faced about at the sound of steps on the path. There was the young man who had made off with their boat and along with him was Dr. North, the naturalist, well known to the young folks.

"They're not exactly tame but pretty well used to me and my assistant here," explained the Doctor, "and big Pete is almost friendly. We made this camp for the purpose of studying bears in their native haunts. There are always a few here among the ledges. Mr. Redmond found their den this afternoon and was in a great hurry to get me up to look at it."

"Dr. North was off in the woods and I had a long hunt to find him," explained Mr. Redmond, "I'm sorry you had to wait so long but your boat is ready for you now."

"I suppose we must go," sighed Robin, "but please, Dr. North, let me have a good look at Pete first."

## Four Educational Arabs

Herbert Photos, Inc.

These Four Youngsters May Well Be Called "Educational Arabs." Every Day They Travel 54 Miles Across the Desert From Their Home to School and Back Over the Same Route, a Total Distance of 108 Miles. They Live on an Oasis of Sunkist Trail in Southern California.

## The Girlhood of a Poet

GIRLS of today have their school and their friends, and many girls of fifteen years of age can cook and keep house in quite a helpful way. It is interesting to go back many years and find out what a girl of that age, one who afterward became a well-known poet, did with her time.

When Emily Dickinson was a young girl about 80 years ago, she learned to make bread, and helped her mother with the housework, tended her flowers, took part in the village good times, and went happily to singing school. She was delighted when her father gave her a piano, and she learned to play the "Lancer's Quickstep," and other pieces.

She wrote many letters, which were so entertaining and unusual that her friends were eager to receive them. In one letter she mentioned that she was embroidering a bookmark, and said: "It is an arrow with a wreath about it, very beautiful."

**Emily's Herbarium**

Emily liked to be outdoors. The girls at that time used to make collections of plants called, "Herbariums," and Emily's herbarium was of great variety and beauty because she spent so many afternoons on the hillsides searching for wild specimens.

When Emily Dickinson was about 16 years old two very pleasant events occurred. A new girl came to Amherst, Mass., and soon became one of Emily's dearest friends. When in later years her brother Austin married this same girl and lived "only a hedge away," Emily called her "Sister Sue," and the two girls were always like loving sisters.

The other pleasant event was that Emily went on her first visit to Boston. She liked the ride in the cars, and enjoyed every day of her vacation. She went to Mount Auburn, Bunker Hill, the Chinese museum, attended two concerts, and a horticultural exhibition, and was taken as she declared, "On top of the State House and almost everywhere else you can imagine."

Not long after that Emily was driven in the four-horse stage to South Hadley to attend boarding school. The examinations were severe, and the new pupil was relieved when she passed them successfully and found herself among 300 jolly girls and a group of fine teachers.

Each girl was required to do her share of the domestic work and Emily wrote home that she found her work easy, as it was,—"to carry the knives from the first tier of tables at morning and at noon, and at night to wash and wipe the same quantity of knives."

The schoolgirls of today may think that Emily's day was rather long. She wrote to her family:

"At 6 o'clock we all rise. We breakfast at 7. Out study hour begins at 8. At 9 we all meet at Seminary Hall for devotions. At 10:15 I recite a review of Ancient History in connection with which we read Goldsmith and Grimshaw. At 11 I recite a lesson on Pope's Essay on Man, at 12 I practice calisthenics, and at 12:15 I read until dinner which is at 12:30. After dinner from 1:30 till 2, I sing in Seminary Hall. From 2:45 till 3:45 I practice on the piano. At 3:45 I go to Sections, where we give all our accounts for the day; including absences, tardiness, communications—and 10,000 other things which I will not take time to mention."

In the late afternoon they all went into the hall and received advice from one of the teachers, in lecture form. Supper was served at 6, and the girls retired, after a long, silent study period, at 8:45.

**Welcome Home**

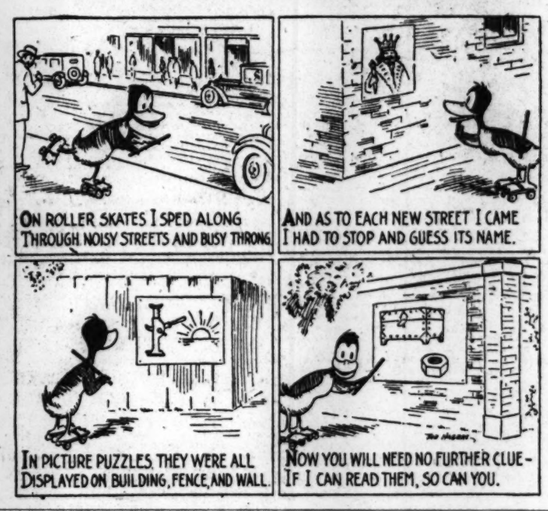
The first Thanksgiving home from boarding school and her drive over the mountain with her brother Austin was a great occasion for Emily. She wrote to a friend that all the family were at the door to welcome her, "from mother, with tears in her eyes, to Pussy—who tried to look as gracious as was becoming to her dignity."

After school days were done, Emily stayed at home, taking her share in the work of the household and her part in the life of the church and town. In the winter the town was not very gay, as the snow lay two or three feet deep on the level, and there were no street lights, no trolleys, no railroads, telephones or movies. Emily spent much of her spare time in her conservatory. This was a small glass room that opened from the dining room, with white shelves around it, on which were grouped her flowers. There were lovely hanging baskets, and her ferns, yellow jasmine, purple heliotropes, and rare flowers made it like a beautiful indoor garden.

In Emily's room stood an old mahogany bureau which she filled with her friend's letters and with hundreds of the poems she wrote when night had come and the house was still. She pored over the dictionary, comparing and studying words, and spent long hours over the lines of her poems.

On the walls of her room hung framed portraits of Mrs. Browning, George Eliot, and Carlyle. She was a great reader of poetry and her books were an important part of her life. She once wrote to a friend: "You ask of my companions. Hills, sir, and the sundown—and a dog as large as myself, that my father bought me. They are better than beings, because they know, but do not tell; and the noise in the pool at noon excels my piano."

## The Adventures of Waddles




## Current Events

*Election Results*

THE results of the election which took place throughout the United States last Tuesday are something of a setback for the Republican Party—the party now in power—for the Republicans lost seats in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. In Massachusetts, Senator William M. Butler, President Coolidge's personal friend, and chairman of the Republican National Committee, was defeated.

In the 33 states which elected governors there were few changes of state administration. The one remaining woman Governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, was defeated by Frank Emerson, Republican.

*Bishop of London Urges Truth in History Teaching*

A few days ago at a dinner given in his honor by the Washington branch of the English-Speaking Union, the Bishop of London made an earnest plea for co-operation between the English-speaking nations of the world. The bishop was quick to win and disarm his audience by his kindly expression and shrewd good humor.

He had, he said, no regrets as to the outcome of the American Revolution, for it was clearly God's will that this should be an independent nation. "Besides," he added naively, "we are glad to be rid of you, for if, at Downing Street at a time of Imperial Conference, we had to have your representatives as well as those from Canada, Australia and South Africa, it would be too much for us to handle." Then he became serious.

The peace of the world, he said, is clearly God's will. Another war must not be allowed to break out. How was this result to be brought about? The greatest guarantee would be assured by the co-operation of the English-speaking nations.

The bishop had been shocked, he said, to find out to what extent the children of America were being taught, especially in the public schools, to hate England. How could anything like peace and co-operation be enjoyed, he asked, with this sort of propaganda being carried on year in and year out?

It was not his purpose to ask for any special favors for his country. Let the facts be told, but let them all be told. In this connection he referred to the teaching to the effect that British policy toward the colonies had been tyrannical.

He admitted that certain features of it were open to criticism but pointed out the further fact that the American colonies of Great Britain were far better off than colonies of other nations at that time. This fact, he affirmed, ought to be taught along with the charges of oppression, but never was.

Returning to the question of peace by Anglo-American co-operation, the bishop asked what method was to be pursued. There were two—one by the bludgeon of military and naval power and the other by getting the nations together as if they were schoolboys working out a plan of self-government. He favored the plan of getting together and talking things over, and for this procedure said there was already a piece of machinery ready to hand—the League of Nations.

*A Chauteau to Cross the Atlantic*

A French château of historical interest has been bought by an American and will be taken down stone by stone and set up again in the United States. It is the Château de Courcelles, belonging to the epoch of Louis XIV. At present it stands on the route from Le Mans to Le Fleche. Presently it will stand, with its gateway of honor, beautiful façade, monumental staircase, chapel with sculptured marble ceiling and magnificent painted woodwork, in the vicinity of New York. This château was built by the great architect, François Mansart.

## The Mail Bag

Letters and extracts from letters:

Richmond Hill, Long Island

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for about a year now, and have so much enjoyed Our Young Folks' Page that I thought I would write and let others know too.

I am 14 years old, and am in the third term at high school. The first term I used, "Current Events," the second term I used much of the "Music of the World," and now I read nearly all the paper, and cut out the lovely poems which are often there.

I have a big dog whom we call Buzzie. He does some of the funniest tricks. When it is time to go to bed I say, "Buzzie, get my slippers," and he goes straight to the closet and gets them.

I love to read the Diary of Snubs because he reminds me a great deal of Buzzie.

Alice G.

Hialeah, Florida

Dear Editor:

I certainly appreciate the Monitor, especially for school. I get Current Events from the Monitor.

I love The Children's Page, and Our Young Folks' Page. I enjoyed "Penny Wise," and wish it were here again.

We moved to Florida two months ago. There was a big hurricane here. Our house was damaged badly, but we escaped unharmed and are very grateful.

Louise W.

Tacoma, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have long wanted to write to Our Young Folks' Page, and express my appreciation of the Mail Bag. After reading the letters in it I feel as if I knew each writer.

I like Our Young Folks' Page, The Children's Page, that darling Snubs, the Sundial, In the Lighter Vein, the Home Forum Page and the Editorial Page best. The rest of the paper comes next. Lately our Monitor has been a great help to me in English.

I would like to correspond with some boy or girl of a foreign country who is interested in Christian Science. I am 15, and a sophomore in high school. I am studying German—so a German letter would be good practice—and outside of school I am studying piano and singing.

With love to all those connected with the Monitor, and to all its readers,

Margaret Emilia J.

Ravenna, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor. I liked the story of Penny Wise very much, and Milly-Molly-Mandy, and hope you will have some more about her. I like to read the Household and Women's Enterprise Pages.

I am 13 and have taken music for two years. I would like to hear from some children of my age.

Please forward my letter to Ruth G.

Mildred D.

[Your letter has been forwarded, Mildred—Ed.]

## Music of Many Lands

### The United States

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

FROM each part of this large country comes some characteristic music. There are cowboy tunes of the breezy western ranches. From the pine woods of the North have come the songs of the lumberjacks. From the East, where schools were first established, comes the work of scholarly musicians—composers who are giving the young United States a musical place among older countries. But the most remarkable of all the music of the "New World" is the strange music of the South—the songs of the Negroes of the old-time slave-plantations.

However, East, West, North or South, everybody in the United States claims these three bits of music as a birthright. When you hear them you will know why they are such favorites.

Arkansas Traveler.....A Barn Dance
Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,
A Negro Spiritual
To a Wild Rose.....Edward MacDowell

**"Arkansas Traveler"**

This little tune has danced its way into every "barn-raising" and "shanty-warming" of the west country. It is almost a safe guess that the whole country over, every "fiddler" has played it, every "caller" has called it and every person who ever went to a country dance has romped through it. Besides its own happy self, it has a famous picture to its credit, and a story which has become proverbial.

The origin of the tune is not known. It may have descended from the family tree of an English hornpipe. It may be an immigrant child, the Irish Washerwoman. There is some controversy even as to whether the story named the tune and the picture; the picture named the tune and the story; or the tune named its two companions. Anyway, when Arkansas was first settled by white men, the three became associated.

**"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"**

In the beginning a folk tune is just a single melody. The harmonies with which we hear them were added by musicians long after they were first made. But the Negro folk songs, from their beginning, were sung in beautiful harmonies. Gathered in the cabins for a "prayer meeting," or working in the cotton fields, the songs were "made up" as the Negroes sang together. And they sang in wonderful harmonies. For generations the songs were passed down by ear, from group to group. Now that they are being written out, musicians are finding it difficult to express in notation the feeling of the strange rhythms, the weird tones of the chords and the sliding, slurring melodies. They declare that in the realm of music there is nothing to compare with these songs of the untaught Negro workers.

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" is one of the many sacred songs which have come to be known as "Spirituals." This is because they express the religious life of the singers. The words are quaint, but are poetical and sincere, sometimes highly dramatic. Of all the spirituals this one is the most widely known. In his "Book of American Negro Spirituals" James Weldon Johnson says it is to be sung in this manner:

Leader: "Swing low, sweet chariot,
Congregation: Comin' for to carry me home.
Leader: Swing low, sweet chariot,
Congregation: Comin' for to carry me home.
Leader: I look over Jordan, what do I see?
Congregation: Comin' for to carry me home.
Leader: A band of angels comin' after me,
Congregation: Comin' for to carry me home.'

**"To a Wild Rose"**

Like the wild rose, this music is welcome anywhere—in school, in home, in church, in concert hall. Many stories are told of its popular favor. Here is a true one which proves the saying that "music is a language which speaks without words."

The 4H Farm Club girls of an Iowa county were having a music memory contest. For a year, in their clubs, they had listened to music chosen from a list of 50 selections every girl should know. On the contest day a program of 15 of the selections was given. A prize was to be awarded to the girl who recognized all the compositions by name and composer.

The father of one of the girls had often "listened in" at the club meetings when the numbers were played by phonograph. He had never known much about music, and he became greatly interested in the contest. On the day of the finals he drove a car-load of girls to the concert. He decided to score himself. He got along very well until the "To a Wild Rose" was played. Then he was seen to frown and look perplexed. He laid down his pencil, closed his eyes and listened quietly. All at once a smile of recognition came over his face.

At the close of the contest the man, who was a very jolly sort of person, came to the director. "What was number ten?" he asked. "That was MacDowell's 'To a Wild Rose.' Did you get it?" she replied. "Yes," he answered. "At first I couldn't remember what it was; then I just gave myself up to the music, and, say, I saw a little pink rose along the roadside, swaying in the breeze!"

That was a real tribute to the genius of MacDowell. It takes a great artist to do a simple thing as exquisitely as this little flower has been translated into tone so that all may recognize it.

## Teaching Your Dog Tricks

BOY and girl dog lovers are generally fond of teaching their pets new tricks and stunts. One of these that is very popular, is the art of jumping. Jumping dogs nowadays are fairly common, and it is possible with certain breeds and judicious training to so instruct an animal that he will be able to clear as much as 13 or 14 feet high. Such a height to those unacquainted with the leaping powers of a dog would seem impossible; but those who frequent variety entertainments must many times have seen the enormous heights cleared by greyhounds and whippets.

Equally wonderful, too, are the wide jumps. Every variety of dog can be taught to jump, but certain breeds make more promising pupils than do others. Greyhounds and dogs of that class make the most adept jumpers; but poodles, terriers generally, and many others are easily taught. Then such giants as Great Danes make very good jumpers, as also do the bob-tailed sheepdogs. As regards the age of imparting this and similar tricks, from six to nine months old appears the most suitable time.

The chief point to observe is to begin at the very lowest jump, and from the first endeavor to gain the dog's confidence. On no account attempt to strike the dog if he refuses to jump, but by kindness rather than firmness install the necessary lessons. The first lesson should be given in any quiet place, such as in a room, and the dog should be rewarded.

A thin cane lightly held in the finger with the other end resting on, say, the leg of a chair, will do as well as anything for the first few jumps. A few titbits should be carried, and these the dog should be shown. The dog should be induced to jump over the cane. This will not be a very easy task at first, and the inclination will be to walk over.

Let him do this, then gradually raise the height an inch or so at a time until it is not possible for him to walk over. Now is the time for a little encouragement in the shape of a titbit. Throw this over the stick, and endeavor to get the dog to jump after it. Do this half-a-dozen times, and as soon as he is thoroughly schooled in that particular jump, and not until, raise the height, rewarding the pupil occasionally. As he becomes proficient, the rewards may be postponed until the end of the lesson.

It will be found a good plan, as soon as the dog has reached the maximum height or width that he can negotiate with comfort, to give him a rest by returning to the smaller jumps.

By the exercise of a very little ingenuity on the part of the owner, the dog can be taught on the same principle to jump over the leg or through a hoop; in fact, given a really intelligent dog, there is hardly any limit to the number of jumping tricks he may be taught.

Key to puzzle published Oct. 28:

Vulture, eagle, robin, martin, owl, nuthatch, thrush.

Name of State: Vermont.

## Butterflies

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Some lemon yellow butterflies
And small ones, tinkling white,
Went sailing through the garden ways
In autumn's mellow light.

They ran into the blossom ports
Until there came a breeze,
Then floated off like fairy ships
A-sailing fairy seas.

Too soon the garden ways will be
All wintry, bleak and drear;
But butterflies, and blossoms, too,
Will come again next year.

Cora C. Butler.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# EDUCATIONAL

## Ethical Culture Society to Build a "Pattern School"

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

A COEDUCATIONAL high school which is to occupy twelve acres of land, and which will have the atmosphere and freedom of a college campus rather than the factory-like atmosphere of many secondary schools, is to be established in New York City. It is to be a private school where vocational direction will go hand in hand with culture and where every effort will be made to interpret individuality and to teach genuine democracy. Some call the new Ethical Culture Pre-Vocational High School, which is to be built this fall, the "pattern school."

The new school, which as planned will cost $1,000,000, is an extension of the Ethical Culture School at 33 Central Park West, New York, which has been accommodating twice its intended number of pupils for some time. Those who have seen the great need for larger quarters and felt the importance of undertaking the new type of school have subscribed $600,000 toward the required amount. Under its modern "six-three-three system" of education, the younger pupils through the sixth year will remain in the downtown building, while the junior and senior high school boys and girls will advance into more spacious quarters in the upper end of the city, just beyond the subway lines.

It is fully expected that the high school branch will make another contribution to education, thus more fully realizing the vision which Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the movement which established the first kindergarten in New York, which introduced manual training in schools, and started pioneering in several educational fields, has held before the school for 50 years. It will be administered on the theory that one who is to enter a vocation "shall not dispense with culture in order to pursue his specialty, nor defer pursuing his specialty until he has acquired a dilettante culture: he shall acquire his culture in and through his specialty, by means of the opportunities for culture which the vocation itself offers him."

**Art Plus Practical Training**

For some time the school has been trying out an experiment in the art department—combining practical training and cultural subjects—which has been considered so successful that the authorities are now confident that the same method can be adapted to all other courses under the new and more favorable conditions. This is carrying out Dr. Adler's conviction that education should give young men and women something higher than a desire for mere monetary achievement in their chosen work.

"What we need today, what the commercial world needs, is social mindedness as well as business efficiency," Dr. Adler said recently. "We need the ethical point of view. And if that is to penetrate the commercial world, we must have a pattern school. When the pattern is finished, it will be copied. We must have a pattern school in which the problem is: how shall we send out into the commercial world a new kind of leader, a new kind of captain of industry, a man who takes not profits but service as his device?"

And the education of girls, he feels, should be equally well planned to meet their particular needs.

"There are plenty of professional schools to which women are admitted," he said. "There is no call on us to supply them. But what we seem to be in need of is the trained woman who is not intending to go into the professions or into the kitchen, either to make that her life work, but women who are going to be home-makers.

"But, I should add, something more than home-makers in the narrow sense." Dr. Adler's ideal always has been "a prevocational school alongside of the school for boys which shall prepare girls in such a manner that they will be trained in child and adolescent culture, a sort of human horticulture."

**Marking Fiftieth Anniversary**

And now the pattern school, of which this leader spoke, is about to become a reality. The New York Society of the Ethical Culture movement undertook the inauguration of the prevocational high school as an appropriate project to mark its fiftieth anniversary year, and is erecting it, "not merely as a New York school, not merely as a school of the Ethical Culture Society, but to signify a forward step in education in the United States."

The plans represent the combined effort of parents, teachers, administrators, business and professional men, who because of their love of childhood and their vision of what progressive education means, have devoted the skill of long experience and study to developing a school which will present a new and better method of training.

An all-day program will be made possible because of the generous play space provided around the buildings, thus solving one of the big problems of the present city high schools which usually have to crowd its pupils in and out to make room for others. Mid-day meals will be served in the large dining hall, which includes a central room and a number of alcoves around the outside for groups desiring some seclusion.

"Exploratory courses" to enable children to test out their varied abilities and make a happy choice of vocation sound like an intriguing feature of the junior high school. In the senior high there will be actual vocational training for those who enter business upon graduation. There will be courses to prepare those going to college directly for entrance into professional schools, and it is hoped that for many students this new pre-vocational high school will eventually replace college. At present, the ordinary high school prepares for college or sends its students into technical schools or into the business world. Only those who go to college get cultural direction after high school, for generally it is not conspicuous in either technical schools or business. The aim of the pre-vocational school, then, is to give culture to those who do not go to universities so that they may start out on their business career provided with an appreciation of the finer things of life.

Everything possible is being done to give students a glimpse of the relation of practical training in mechanical instruments or business technic with other things, so that they may grasp their work in a big way, which leads to executive skill. And all the time they will be surrounded by beauty and color, living and working in a harmonious, active environment, rather than the narrow confines of the typical trade school.

In appearance, the new school will be decidedly collegiate, for instead of having one great structure there will be small groups of attractive buildings for each subject, designed and adapted to the special needs of each, and all connected by covered arcades. With the exception of the main building, which will be three stories high, none of the structures will exceed two stories. Special rooms for the headquarters of the Parents and Teachers Association are provided.

Pupils taking vocation courses will be given literary and art training relating to their work, and those in the academic department will have practical training to boot. The business courses include liberal as well as technical education. Homemaking courses will be given in an attractive bungalow to be built in a garden near by, and other practical instruction will be provided in a kitchen adjoining the main one which provides the luncheons for the school. While for the present the school will remain a day institution, the plans provide for future residence halls, should there be sufficient need, to accommodate resident pupils.

Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the new school will be open to children of all classes, faiths and races, and that it will continue its democratic policy of admitting one-third of all pupils free. The school will be a laboratory for the development of new methods of education, so that it will aim to benefit not only its own pupils for private and public schools everywhere.

To make good citizens, living an ethical, well-balanced life, is the aim of the school, and the responsibility of each one toward the community is kept constantly before the pupils. Training in obedience, and respect for the laws of the country and the relations of man to man, without sectarianism, is a part of the curriculum. As one leader defines it:

"We would send out into the business world men who will have their feet on the ground as being efficient, and whose eyes will yet turn toward a star in the highest heavens."

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

HAS the civilization of a nation reached a high point when a movement for conservation of its wild life, both fauna and flora, finds ready response, or do you think that the necessity of resort to prohibitory laws indicates a lack of the fitness of the finer things by a people?

Do you think that the establishing of national parks and bird sanctuaries should, and eventually will, lead to the abolition of the confinement of animal life in zoological parks, or do you believe that these parks, intelligently conducted, fill a place in the educational system of a nation?

What do you believe is gained by the sending out by great natural history museums of expeditions to foreign lands to obtain specimens of animals and birds for these institutions? Do you believe it justifies itself from an educational viewpoint, or is it more for amusement and to cater to a morbid curiosity of a people?

*See The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 23, 26, 27, 28, 30*

SHOULD action be taken to change the practice in the United States of holding agricultural products until high prices can be obtained?

Is there a defect in the economic laws when it is possible for a farmer to dispose of his potato crop at a profit of $354,000, or about 135 per cent on the cost of production?

What benefits can the farmer reasonably expect and what benefits would accrue if the so-called middlemen or speculators were to be eliminated in the handling of agricultural products?

*See The Christian Science Monitor of July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 2, 29*

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

## Mountain Schools Founded by Sorority

*Special from Monitor Bureau*
Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

How conditions among mountain folks have been improved in sections of Kentucky since establishment of community centers and schools there by active and alumnæ members of Delta Zeta Sorority, was described at a meeting of the sorority recently.

The schools and social centers started near Caney Creek, Ky., by these college women, are to be continued as a permanent civic contribution from the sorority to the Nation.

Every local and alumnæ chapter of the sorority contributes to maintenance of a teaching staff, school, and community center in which pupils live, in a place called the Big Lamp at Vest, Ky. There is another community center called the Little Lamp, maintained by the sorority, at Topmost, Ky. These centers are about 15 miles from Caney Creek.

In 1924 it was decided to establish the first of the community centers. Mountain folk in the vicinity of Caney Creek gave freely of their services in erecting a building. One family was so grateful for the efforts of the college women to help these people help themselves that it granted gratuitously a deed to five acres of land on which this first community center was established.

The building at Vest has accommodations for 20 pupils and two teachers and includes a dining hall and a kitchen.

Because of limited facilities only girls have been given accommodations in the dormitory, but it was stated at the meeting here that plans are being made to build a house for the boys also. The place has become a community center and families gather together there.

## Anglo-American Friendship Through Oxford Summer School

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence

OXFORD and Cambridge Universities may be best known as men's universities. That both of these fine old institutions are now sharing their traditions and advantages with women is significant of the trend toward liberalism in British educational policy. A group of American women were given an opportunity to share Oxford traditions through the 1926 Oxford summer vacation course for American women teachers and graduates. So successful was the course that plans are under way for a similar one to be given in 1928.

This particular course was conceived by Dr. Caroline Spurgeon, professor of English literature in the University of London, while visiting in America in the fall of 1924. Its further development through the committee on international relations of the American Association of University Women, of which Miss Florence Angell is secretary, in co-operation with an Oxford committee composed of representatives of the four women's colloges and the Society for Home Studies resulted in the 1926 course. Miss Christine Burrows, principal of the society, was elected principal of the summer school. To Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College and president of the International Association of University Women 1925-26, much credit is due for the success of the project.

Seventy-two American colleges and practically every state were represented among the 233 women enrolled. They were housed in the women's colleges, where they had an opportunity of enjoying a taste of English student life and of meeting members of the faculty socially as well as in discussion conferences.

**Lecture and Discussion Subjects**

The subjects under discussion were English history and English literature. The lectures were delivered by well-known professors, lecturers and tutors of the University of Oxford and by other eminent men and women. Among the historical subjects were "Modern Theories of the State," "Revolutionary Movements in England Since 1789," and "British Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century."

Lectures on Oxford and its architecture, the Oxford movement, the work of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in Oxford served as a background for studying the development of the university and the tutorial system of education. Everyone was impressed with the earnestness of the lecturers, their grasp of the subject in hand and their balanced diction flavored with enough subtle whimsicality to relieve it from too academic or technical a tone. A point worth noting is the expedition with which these English lecturers got down to their subjects; lengthy introductions, trite phrases, and conventional anecdotes being conspicuously absent.

Activities of a typically English nature were centered in Oxford during the course. Among the special attractions was a delightful concert consisting of English madrigals and ballets given by the Elizabethan Singers in the same informal manner as was in vogue during the Elizabethan age when the singers seated around a table discoursed to their queen. Then there was the charming presentation of Barrie's comedy, "Dear Brutus," given by the Oxford Players in the Oxford Playhouse.

It was fitting that the Union Society Debating Hall, often called "one of the nurseries of Parliament," was used for several of the evening lectures and entertainments, for many of the most eminent of England's parliamentary speakers owe much of their success to their training in the debates of the Union which are held every Thursday evening during term.

As a part of the course, delightful excursions by chars-à-bancs afforded us a glimpse of the English countryside with its green meadows, quaint Old World villages, thatch-roofed cottages, medieval churches often tucked away in the shade of mighty oaks, charming old English inns and enchanting English gardens.

There were visits to the 20-odd colleges that make up the university,

"Tom" Tower, Christchurch, Oxford, Eng.

which fairly breathe of medievalism and romance with their somewhat forbidding gates and high walls hiding exquisite lawns and gardens, their beautifully designed chapels containing some of the most famous paintings and stained-glass windows in the world, cool green quads, graceful spires and finely proportioned halls which in term time are redolent with glowing fires and laughter and quips of the table.

After a summer in Oxford who has not longed to stroll again along High Street, familiarly called "The High," and described by Hawthorne as "the noblest old street in England"; to pass through the Wolsey gateway and roam again those meadows of Christchurch; to stand under Great Tom Tower in the evening at 9:05 as it peals out the 101 strokes, the number of the original students plus one; to wander again along Addison's Walk; or to browse among the brown leather volumes in the Bodleian Library and Radcliffe Camera?

**Where Learning Fought for Freedom**

Some there may be who visit Oxford who think of it only as a collection of venerable buildings traversed by a continuous procession of young men and women with here and there an elder pursuing his way among these youthful throngs. To appreciate Oxford fully, however, one should think of it as a place where great battles have been fought for the emancipation and elevation of mankind, and what the rise of the new power, learning, did to make castles and abbeys insecure.

The summer proved to be a delightful experience. The hospitality with which the American visitors were received by the townspeople as well as by those in charge of the summer school made a deep impression upon those in attendance.

This opportunity given to Americans to study English history, English literature and English traditions on English soil was certainly an unusual one and may well be encouraged on both sides of the Atlantic. The establishment by Cecil Rhodes of the Rhodes scholarships, providing in perpetuity for the support at Oxford University of selected men scholars from America for a period of three years, has served and will continue to serve as a bond of friendship and mutual understanding between the American and the British people. The influence of the Oxford summer course for American women teachers and graduates in cementing the friendship between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, in fostering an attitude of tolerance, and in breaking down prejudices, is of course inestimable. It is one more step toward world amity and international friendship.

## The Classics as a Mapped-Out Educational Training Ground

*Special from Monitor Bureau*
London, Eng.

MANCHESTER CITY, boasting not only a Roman site but a university which is a center of classical research and a grammar school renowned for its classical teaching, brought its civic week to a finale with the opening of the annual meeting of the Classical Association.

The Classical Association for 23 years has been actively promoting the cause of classical education and has every reason to be proud of the success it has achieved. Holding, as its members do, that some acquaintance with the history and language of the Ancient World is an indispensable part of a liberal education it has not only encouraged research but has been largely responsible for the increasing study of Latin in the newer state-aided secondary schools, as well as for the number of candidates for scholarships who have either depended entirely upon classical training to give them the coveted endowment or who have taken Latin as a subsidiary subject to the same end. In an address to the association Lord Hewart emphasized the value of the classics in education.

"It is sometimes said," he remarked, "that this complex age has nothing to learn from the Greeks, because they knew nothing of the problems of a scientific and industrial civilization." He went on to point out that the great value of the Greeks was that their life was simple, their outlook courageous and free so that they faced essential problems of humanity with clear vision. The Romans, he remarked, were not disparaged by moderns as were the Greeks, for the linguistic value of Latin to the peoples of a western civilization was plainly seen and a seeming necessity to an educated person. The Romans had founded a stable polity and a system of law and government which had left its mark on all western civilization. Some knowledge from original sources of that great system and of the virtues which built and maintained it—"pietas, virtus, gravitas, constantia," seemed also to be a necessity.

**The Regulative Idea**

To educators Lord Hewart's criticism of modern tendencies had a certain value. The regulative idea—order, discipline, system and symmetry, if absent, left aimlessness, disorder, want of proportion, amateurishness, ineffectiveness. To be taught how to work with method and concentration—how much it accomplished! But he gave the reverse side of the picture—how easily the very method might be exploited by mere human laziness—the desire to escape the trouble of thinking.

With regard to self-expression, the creative side, Lord Hewart pointed out that though in English schools the capacity to make decisions for oneself in school life and games had been given scope in one kind of self-expression, it could not be said that in intellectual studies this capacity had been developed to anything like the same extent. Yet the basic idea could be too exclusively pursued. It was stated that some thought that "the cult of mediocrity" was the besetting sin of democracy, and that closely akin was the idea that every self was equally worthy of expression!

It did not seem fanciful to maintain that Latin and Greek literature and cultures taken together embodied the two cardinal principles of the regulative and creative ideas in education more strikingly than anything else in the wide field of human knowledge, was Lord Hewart's opinion.

But the speaker was careful to allude to the dangers that lurk in limited educational ideas. Those educators concerned with the pre-eminent qualities of Greek and Latin literatures, he said, did not ignore or disparage the great literature of England and France or Germany. If they had an undoubted preference for the classics as an educational instrument, they probably did not base that preference on the superiority of ancient thought to modern thought, or of ancient art to modern art, so much as on the incalculable advantage of a training ground which was perfect in itself, which was very definitely mapped out, and which in fact had afforded the training of nearly all the great thinkers of Europe.


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# RAIL ISSUES SEEM TO BE MOST ACTIVE

## Stock Market Trading Is Professional in Character

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Stock prices worked higher at the opening of today's market as yesterday's late covering movement was extended.

Standard industrials and high grade rail shares were in demand with substantial gains registered by New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville, United States Steel, du Pont and Hudson Motors.

Local traction issues also continued to advance.

Increasing supplies of credit gave buyers an advantage which has reflected additional gains for varied industrial stocks.

Oil stocks were strengthened by the more liberal dividend policy of the Standard of California and the belief that crude oil price reductions would curb the output and so benefit the industry.

Baking, Chemical and specialty shares took a prominent part in the forward movement, early gains of 1 and 2 points embracing United States Cast Iron Pipe, American Agricultural Chemical preferred, Continental Baking A, American Sugar and Universal Pipe.

### Stock Prices Lower

New York City utilities, such as Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Edison, followed the upturn in the traction stocks.

A 10-point rally in French francs to above 3.35 cents featured early trading in the foreign exchanges. Other rates were steady.

Further unsettlement in some of the motor issues, Mack Trucks falling three points to 89⅝, the lowest since 1924, put a curb on speculative purchases for a time, and influenced some realizing.

Local tractions, Warner Pictures A, Lambert, Advance Rumely preferred, May Department Stores, American Hide & Leather preferred, and the Burns Brothers issues went down rather sharply.

Subsequently accumulation of the coal road shares, notably Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson, and an upward turn in the coppers, particularly American Smelting, imparted a better tone to the market around midday.

The renewal rate on call loans was retained at 4½ per cent.

### Profit-Taking In Bonds

Profit-taking impeded the upward movement of the bond market today after trading opened with the general average of prices standing at the highest level of the year. Time funds were in supply at the lower rates established yesterday, but were not utilized as extensively for investment purposes.

The new Belgian bonds, which have been steadily mounting in price since they were offered last week, were less active today, selling below 98, as compared with yesterday's high record of 98½, while Belgian 6s replaced them as the leader of this group. Some of the French issues, however, bettered their previous tops before easing off.

Local traction company obligations again led the domestic list in point of activity, with buying influenced by the belief that the state election results will prevent any interference with the city's transit projects. Interborough, B. M. T., Third Avenue and New York Railways liens were higher.

Railroad liens were steady but some of the producing oil company issues lost ground in reflection of the latest cut in crude prices.

# UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE FOR SEPTEMBER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Exports from the United States to Europe fell off slightly during September, but at the same time were increasing to every other part of the world.

Imports from Europe, however, increased during the month, although the other countries of the world showed little change in their contribution to American commerce.

The fall in rubber prices during the last year made the money value of September imports to the United States from Asia, less than it was a year ago, while the quantity was practically unchanged.

Commerce Department figures on exports and imports for the month compared with September a year ago, follow:

| Exports— | Sept., 1926 | Sept., 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | $224,186,315 | $229,704,261 |
| North America | 102,388,562 | 101,585,648 |
| South America | 41,562,227 | 28,993,209 |
| Asia | 46,476,530 | 36,942,792 |
| Oceania | 24,683,245 | 16,133,249 |
| Africa | 9,426,756 | 7,008,981 |
| Imports— | | |
| Europe | 108,930,409 | 100,604,577 |
| North America | 77,967,087 | 76,135,515 |
| South America | 42,383,742 | 44,241,420 |
| Asia | 104,110,394 | 119,269,561 |
| Oceania | 6,212,085 | 4,200,297 |
| Africa | 4,120,187 | 5,538,300 |

Great Britain's trade with the United States during September, showed an increase of exports from this country of $93,641,934 as compared with $91,686,741 for September 1925. Imports from Great Britain were $29,790,921 compared with $51,525 668.

Exports to Germany were $44,437,054 compared with $52,201,733, while imports from Germany were $17,298,602, as compared with $15,066,801.

# AMPLE FINANCES ARE AVAILABLE TO CARE FOR COTTON SURPLUS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Arrangements to take care of the cotton surplus situation are making encouraging progress, according to Eugene Meyer, chairman of the President's cotton committee, who returned to Washington Monday from a trip through the cotton belt. Local finance corporations with a total capital of $16,000,000 and borrowing power of $160,000,000 have been projected, Mr. Meyer said. Southern financial, business and agricultural interests are co-operating, he said.

"There is plenty of money in the South," said Mr. Meyer, "the South is not in a panic about the situation but it is alive to danger of it."

"Cotton interests seemed to regard the plan for handling the surplus as effective and simple," said Mr. Meyer.

He also emphasized that financial corporations are in local hands and that co-operatives readily offered their aid by offering their grading facilities, etc., to growers who are not members. Mr. Meyer expressed the belief that Southern interests will find ways to bring about a curtailment of acreage.

Loans on cotton will be at the rate of about 9 cents per pound, or three-quarters of its selling price.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Conditions for money today were 5½% De Beers 19½, Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 3% per cent; discount rates—short bills, 4⅛@4⅜ per cent, and three months bills, 4⅝@4⅜ per cent.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Sales | High | Low | Last Nov. 4 | Last Nov. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Adams Ex | 126 | 126 | 126 | .. |
| 100 Adv-Ru | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 100 Adv-Ru pf | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | 48 |
| 300 Ahumada | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | .. |
| 800 Ajax Rub | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 |
| 10200 Allied Ch | 130⅜ | 128½ | 130⅜ | 129 |
| 400 Allied Ch pf | 121 | 120½ | 120¾ | .. |
| 100 Am L pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | .. |
| 200 Alls-Chal | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86½ |
| 200 Am Ag Ch | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 600 Am Ag C pf | 39⅛ | 39 | 39 | 37½ |
| 300 Amal Lea | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 600 Am Bk Note | 43¾ | 43 | 43¼ | 44 |
| 200 Am Brake | 143 | 143 | 143 | 141 |
| 5400 Am Br Bov | 41 | 39¾ | 40⅞ | 39¾ |
| 100 Am Br B pf | 97 | 97 | 97 | .. |
| 15000 Am Can | 52¼ | 51⅛ | 51⅞ | 51⅜ |
| 500 Am Car | 99½ | 98½ | 99½ | 98 |
| 100 Am Chici ct | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | .. |
| 3300 Am&FPw | 15⅜ | 14½ | 15⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 400 Am&FP pf | 85½ | 84⅜ | 85½ | 84 |
| 100 Am Hide | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 200 Am Hide pf | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | .. |
| 100 Am Ice | 123 | 123 | 123 | .. |
| 200 Am Ice pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | .. |
| 700 Am Int Crp | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 300 Am La Fr | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12¾ |
| 400 Am Linseed | 31⅛ | 31 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 1000 Am Loco | 105⅝ | 105 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 200 Am Metals | 45⅝ | 45½ | 45⅝ | 45¼ |
| 1200 Am Ship | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅞ |
| 300 Am Pw&L | 61½ | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 11000 Am Smelt | 133½ | 131⅝ | 133 | 131½ |
| 100 Am Smelt pf | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 119 |
| 200 Am Steel | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| 8000 Am Sugar | 78¼ | 77¼ | 77⅝ | 76¾ |
| 200 Am Sug pf | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104⅜ | 104½ |
| 200 Am Tel&Cab | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | .. |
| 1100 Am T&T | 147 | 146¾ | 147 | 147½ |
| 500 Am WWks | 53⅞ | 53⅜ | 53⅞ | 53 |
| 100 Am Wool | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 100 Am Wool pf | 81 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 81 |
| 100 Am Zinc | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 500 Am Zinc pf | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | .. |
| 1100 Anaconda | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | 47¼ |
| 100 Arch Dan | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| 200 Armour A | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 200 Armour B | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ |
| 1050 Art L pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 4000 Atchison | 153⅛ | 152⅛ | 153⅛ | 153½ |
| 100 Atchison pf | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | .. |
| 100 Atl Coast L | 197¼ | 197¼ | 197¾ | 195 |
| 1400 Atl G&WI | 36⅝ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ |
| 200 Atl G&WI pf | 37 | 36⅞ | 37 | 35 |
| 100 Atl Refin | 103 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| 300 Atlas Powd | 61½ | 60⅛ | 61⅛ | 46 |
| 200 Austin N pf | 54 | 54 | 54 | 55 |
| 100 Auto Knitter | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 14200 Baldwin | 121⅞ | 119¼ | 121⅛ | 119⅛ |
| 2900 Balt & Ohio | 103½ | 102 | 103¼ | 103 |
| 500 Bangor & A | 43⅛ | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 900 Barnsdall A | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | 26½ |
| 200 Barnsdall B | 23¼ | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22½ |
| 100 Beechnut | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55¼ |
| 1100 Beth Steel | 44½ | 44 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 200 Beth St l 7% | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 200 Briggs | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | 25⅜ |
| 200 Br Edison | 157½ | 157 | 157 | 155 |
| 8900 Br Man Tr | 69 | 67⅝ | 68⅜ | 68⅞ |
| 500 Br Man pf | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | 83⅞ |
| 600 Br Un Gas | 94 | 93⅜ | 94 | 93⅜ |
| 1600 Bruns Term | 18⅜ | 17⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| 100 Buff Roch | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 500 Burns Br A | 125⅜ | 128 | 128 | 130 |
| 1300 Burns Br B | 30½ | 26½ | 28 | 32 |
| 400 Butte&Sup | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅜ |
| 200 Byers Co | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | .. |
| 300 Cal Pack | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68 |
| 600 Cal Pet | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ | 31⅛ |
| 100 Callahan | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | .. |
| 100 Cal & Ariz | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68 |
| 500 Cal & Hecla | 16½ | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 100 Can Dry | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅛ | 36⅞ |
| 400 Can Pac | 163⅜ | 163⅜ | 163¾ | 163 |
| 500 Case Thresh | 160 | 159 | 160 | 158 |
| 100 Cen Alloy | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 300 Cen Lea pf | 52 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 52½ |
| 1700 Cerro de P | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62½ |
| 100 Chandler M | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | .. |
| 900 Chandler pf | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25¾ |
| 3200 Ches&Ohio | 170¼ | 169¼ | 169¼ | 169¾ |
| 400 Chi&E Ill | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 32 |
| 3100 Chi&E Ill pf | 48½ | 44⅜ | 48½ | 44⅞ |
| 300 Chi Gt West | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ |
| 700 Chi Gt W pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 700 ChiM&SP pf | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 700 ChM&SPpfct | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 500 Chi&NW | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75⅞ | 75½ |
| 1300 Chi R I | 65¼ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | 65 |
| 700 Chi RI 6% | 95 | 92⅜ | 93 | .. |
| 200 Chi RI 7% | 104 | 103½ | 104 | .. |
| 100 Childs | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48¼ |
| 100 Chile Cop | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32 |
| 100 Chino Cop | 26 | 26 | 26 | .. |
| 3400 Chrysler | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| 1400 Coca Cola | 158½ | 157 | 157 | 158½ |
| 400 Colo F&I | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 100 Col Gas | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85 |
| 200 Col Gas pf | 113⅞ | 113¾ | 113⅝ | .. |
| 400 Col Gas ct | 84¼ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84 |
| 100 Com Cred pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | .. |
| 100 CenRCubapf | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 100 Com Inv Tr | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 4000 Com Sol B | 191 | 187 | 190 | 186⅜ |
| 1500 ConBakA | 67 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 65⅜ |
| 1300 Congoleum | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 100 Collins Alk | 55⅝ | 55⅜ | 55⅝ | 55 |
| 300 Con Dist | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 |
| 9100 Con Gas | 108½ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | 107 |
| 1200 Con Textile | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 1100 ConBakB | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅜ |
| 400 Cont Can | 74⅜ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ |
| 29000 Cont Motors | 12 | 11⅜ | 12 | 11⅛ |
| 8700 Corn Prd | 49 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48⅞ |
| 1300 Coty | 59½ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 59⅜ |
| 100 Cols Alk pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | .. |
| 100 Crucible | 70¼ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | .. |
| 1300 Cuba C | 31⅜ | 31 | 31½ | .. |
| 400 Cuba C pf | 40⅜ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| 100 Cr WP 1p ct | 98½ | 98½ | 98⅜ | .. |
| 500 Cub Am S | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23½ |
| 200 Cudahy | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 400 Dome Mines | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 2800 Dupont N | 162½ | 159⅜ | 160⅜ | 161¼ |
| 1100 Dupont | 325 | 320 | 321 | 324 |
| 500 Dupont deb | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | .. |
| 100 Davison | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28 |
| 14000 Del Lac&W | 149⅞ | 145½ | 148 | 145 |
| 600 Del & Hud | 174 | 172 | 174 | 172 |
| 200 Denv RG pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41 |
| 100 Det Edison | 134½ | 134¼ | 134¾ | .. |
| 200 Devoe & R | 33 | 32½ | 32¼ | .. |
| 1000 Det Edison | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1600 Dodge A | 23½ | 23⅛ | 23⅜ | 23½ |
| 500 Dodge pf | 82⅜ | 82½ | 82½ | 82⅜ |
| 400 East Kodak | 118¼ | 117½ | 118¼ | 117⅞ |
| 200 Eaton Axle | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅜ |
| 100 Eq Bldg pf | 119⅜ | 119¼ | 119⅜ | .. |
| 100 Elec Auto | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66½ |
| 700 Elec Boat | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 El Lt&P pf | 101¼ | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 1500 Elec L&P | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 4600 Elec L&P pf | 94⅝ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 4200 Elec Refrig | 46 | 45⅜ | 45½ | 45⅜ |
| 400 Elk Horn | 15¼ | 14 | 15¼ | 14¼ |
| 100 Eng PS pf | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅝ | 93¼ |
| 300 Eng P S | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ | 19⅜ |
| 3100 Erie S S | 25 | 24⅜ | 25 | 24 |
| 3000 Erie | 39 | 38⅜ | 39 | 39 |
| 200 Erie 1 pf | 47⅜ | 47¼ | 47⅜ | 47½ |
| 5300 Eureka Vac | 54⅜ | 53 | 54⅜ | 52½ |
| 500 Ex Buffet | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 800 Erie SS pf | 102 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | .. |
| 3200 Fam Play | 114⅜ | 113¼ | 113⅞ | 113 |
| 1600 Fed Mot Tr | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | .. |
| 100 Feb M&S | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 200 Feb M&S pf | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. |
| 600 First Na Stl | 25 | 28½ | 28½ | 29¼ |
| 2600 Fisk Rubber | 17⅜ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17¼ |
| 3700 Fleischmann | 48⅜ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 48¼ |
| 900 Foundation | 79½ | 77⅞ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 700 Fox A | 72⅞ | 72½ | 72½ | 73 |
| 2800 Freeport Tx | 31¼ | 30½ | 31¼ | 30¾ |
| 2200 Gen Asphalt | 75½ | 74½ | 74½ | 75½ |
| 400 GenAmTk | 43⅜ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 100 Gen Baking | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | .. |
| 1700 Gen Elec | 83⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82 |
| 400 Gen Elec Sp | 114⅜ | 114 | 114⅜ | .. |
| 99600 Gen Motors | 153⅜ | 151¼ | 152 | 152⅞ |
| 100 Gen Mot 7% | 118½ | 118½ | 119½ | 118½ |
| 100 Gen OD Adv | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 55 |
| 400 Gen Rys | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1400 Gold Dust | 48 | 47 | 47 | 46⅞ |
| 100 Goodrich | 49 | 49 | 49 | .. |
| 100 Goodyr ppf | 106⅝ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | .. |
| 3500 Goth SH n | 63⅜ | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 600 Gothim | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 200 Gould Co-op | 10 | 9½ | 10 | .. |
| 200 Granby | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 30⅞ |
| 1400 Grt Nor pf | 78⅜ | 78 | 78¼ | 77⅝ |
| 400 Grt Nor Ore | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19 |
| 800 Grt W Sug | 100 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| 500 Grene-Can | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | 20⅛ |
| 100 Guan Sug | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 200 Gulf Mobile | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | .. |
| 100 Gulf Steel | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56 |
| 200 Hartman A | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | .. |
| 300 Hartman B | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | .. |
| 200 Houston Oil | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55 |
| 500 Howe Sc | 6 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ |
| 500 Hud Man | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | 39½ |
| 10300 Hudson Mot | 44¼ | 42¾ | 43 | 13⅜ |
| 400 Hupp Mot | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 Ill Central | 122 | 122 | 122 | 123 |
| 100 Ill Cen ll | 80 | 80 | 80 | .. |
| 4500 Ind Oil & G | 29¾ | 28½ | 28½ | 28⅝ |
| 100 Indian Mot | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | 17½ |
| 200 Indian Refin | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 400 Inspiration | 25½ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25⅜ |
| 4000 Interboro R | 48¾ | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 48⅝ |
| 700 Int Cement | 50⅜ | 49¼ | 49½ | 50 |
| 4900 Int Comb | 42⅜ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅝ |
| 600 Int Harv | 127¾ | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 100 Int Harv pf | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ |
| 7000 Int M pf rts | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ |
| 1000 In Match pf | 59 | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 63¼ |
| 3900 Int MMar pf | 38⅛ | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| 1900 Int Nickel | 36 | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 36 |
| 1900 Int Paper | 56⅞ | 55¼ | 56⅝ | 55 |
| 300 Int Tel & T | 117⅝ | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117 |
| 400 Kan City So | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | .. |
| 100 KnCP&L pf | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | .. |
| 400 Kayser | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | 39¾ |
| 1700 Kelly Spring | 10½ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| 4100 Kennecott | 62¾ | 61¾ | 61⅝ | 62 |
| 1500 Keystone | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 500 Kinney | 42 | 39¾ | 39¾ | .. |
| 1600 Kresge | 50¼ | 50 | 50½ | 49½ |
| 1000 Lago Oil | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅝ |
| 100 Laclede Gas | 160 | 160 | 160 | .. |
| 2800 Lambert Co | 70 | 68 | 68 | 70 |
| 200 Lehigh Val | 87⅜ | 87¼ | 87⅜ | .. |
| 100 Lehn Fink | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35⅝ | 35½ |
| 1700 Loews Inc | 44¾ | 44⅜ | 44⅝ | 44⅜ |
| 400 Liquid C | 46 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 48 |
| 300 Lou G&E A | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | 23⅜ |
| 600 Lou Oil Ref | 16⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 15 |
| 200 Louis & N | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ | 131¼ |
| 44600 Mack Tr | 92⅜ | 89⅜ | 90½ | .. |
| 200 Mack Tr 2pf | 102 | 102 | 102 | .. |
| 100 Magma Cop | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 36 |
| 300 Manila | 40 | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 900 Man El Sup | 54½ | 54⅛ | 54½ | 52¼ |
| 2800 Man Elv mg | 55½ | 53⅜ | 54¼ | 54½ |
| 200 Man Shirt | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 100 Maracaibo | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 100 MktStR ppf | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅛ | .. |
| 3500 Marland Oil | 54⅛ | 53½ | 54 | 53⅝ |
| 2800 Marland rts | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 Marlin Rock | 27 | 26⅜ | 27 | 27⅛ |
| 100 Mart-Parry | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 200 Math Alkali | 84⅜ | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 6100 May Dpt St | 143¼ | 141½ | 142¾ | 143⅞ |
| 500 Met-Gld pf | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 200 Mex Seabd | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 7 |
| 600 Miami Cop | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16⅞ | 16⅝ |
| 900 Mid Cont | 30 | 29⅜ | 29⅞ | 29½ |
| 600 Mid States | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 Mid States ct | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 900 Mo K&T | 31⅜ | 31 | 31⅜ | 31 |
| 100 Mo KT pf | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92⅜ | 92½ |
| 400 Mo Pac | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅜ |
| 200 Mont Pw | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ | 79⅝ |
| 7700 Mont Ward | 66¼ | 65½ | 65¾ | 66⅜ |
| 2700 Moon Mot | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | .. |
| 1400 Mother Lode | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| 400 Motometer A | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35⅝ |
| 300 Mot Wheel | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 100 Murry Body | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | .. |
| 1100 Nash Mot | 55⅞ | 55½ | 55½ | 55⅞ |
| 1000 Nat Bisc | 93½ | 92½ | 93½ | 92¼ |
| 1000 Nat Cash R | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38⅝ | 39 |
| 300 Nat Clo&S | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18⅛ |
| 700 Nat Dairy | 68¼ | 67⅝ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 200 Nat Dpt Sto | 27½ | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 100 Nat Dpt pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | .. |
| 1000 Nat Pw&Lt | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19¾ | 19⅜ |
| 100 Nat Supply | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76⅞ |
| 400 Nat Tea | 120 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 1590 Nev Cons | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15¼ |
| 1500 NY Canners | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 33 |
| 7300 NY Central | 134 | 133¼ | 133½ | 133 |
| 100 NY C&StL | 196 | 196 | 196 | 196¼ |
| 500 NY C&StL pf | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | 102¾ |
| 1200 NY NH&H | 43¾ | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 300 NY Ont&W | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24⅞ | 24½ |
| 600 NY Ry pf ct | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 | 10¾ |
| 400 Norf South | 137 | 137 | 137 | .. |
| 800 Norf&West | 164⅞ | 164½ | 164⅞ | 165¼ |
| 2400 No Am | 49⅛ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 49 |
| 1000 No Pac | 77⅜ | 77¼ | 77⅜ | 77¼ |
| 200 Norwalk T | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | .. |
| 100 Oilwell | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | .. |
| 2100 Omnibus | 15⅝ | 15 | 15¼ | 15⅞ |
| 1400 Onyx Hos | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ | 36½ |
| 800 Onyx H pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 115⅝ |
| 200 Otis Steel | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ | 8 |
| 600 Owens Bot | 83 | 79⅜ | 80½ | 78½ |
| 300 Pac Gas | 128½ | 128¼ | 128½ | .. |
| 100 Pac Oil | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 1700 Packard M | 34⅜ | 34 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ |
| 1500 Paige Det | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 400 Pan-Am Pet | 65⅝ | 65¼ | 65½ | 65 |
| 4700 Pan-Am B | 65¾ | 65 | 65½ | 65½ |
| 400 Pan-Am B | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 900 Panhandle | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17½ | 17⅞ |
| 1800 Patha Ex A | 43 | 41 | 42 | 43 |
| 600 Penick & F | 22½ | 22 | 22 | 22½ |
| 300 Penn C&C | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅜ | .. |
| 2200 Penn RR | 56 | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55⅝ |
| 1400 Penn Seaboard | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 Peoples Gas | 121 | 120⅜ | 121⅜ | 121 |
| 830 Peop G rts | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 Pere Marq | 110½ | 110⅛ | 110¼ | 110 |
| 200 Phil Co pf | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | .. |
| 8400 Phila Read | 45¼ | 43½ | 44⅜ | 43⅝ |
| 4000 Phillips Pet | 49¼ | 48½ | 49⅛ | 49¼ |
| 600 Pierce-Ar | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¾ | 22½ |
| 100 Pierce-A pf | 111 | 111 | 111 | 110½ |
| 400 Pierce Oil | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1100 Pierce Pet | 23 | 22¾ | 22⅞ | .. |
| 200 Pitts Coal | 40⅜ | 40 | 40⅜ | 39¼ |
| 200 Pitts C pf | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78½ |
| 100 Pitts Eti pf | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ | .. |
| 122 Pitts F W pf | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | .. |
| 100 Pitts Ter | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49⅝ |
| 100 Pitts WV | 74 | 74 | 74 | 111 |
| 1500 Postum Co | 98 | 97 | 97⅜ | 97½ |
| 100 Press St pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 1700 Prod & Ref | 20¼ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ |
| 3900 P Serv new | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 32 | 3 |
| 1300 Pub Serv | 96 | 95½ | 96 | 96 |
| 100 Pub Ser 8% | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | .. |
| 200 Pullman | 173 | 172 | 172 | 174¼ |
| 2400 Punta Sug | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | 39⅜ |
| 1100 Pure Oil | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅞ |
| 600 Purity B A | 48⅜ | 48 | 48⅜ | 48⅛ |
| 3000 Radio | 56¼ | 55⅝ | 56 | 55⅜ |
| 100 Radio pf | 49⅝ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49¾ |
| 2400 Ray Copper | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| 1300 Reading | 88½ | 87 | 88 | 86¼ |
| 100 Ready 2 pf | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅜ | .. |
| 3000 Reading rts | 20½ | 19⅜ | 20⅜ | 19¼ |
| 100 Reld I Cr | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 400 Reed S Hon | 46¼ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | .. |
| 400 Replogle Stl | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | .. |
| 100 Reynolds S | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | .. |
| 1200 Repub St pf | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | .. |
| 400 Royal Dutch | 48¾ | 48½ | 48⅜ | 48¾ |
| 300 Safety Cable | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | .. |
| 100 St Joseph | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | 40⅜ | .. |
| 200 StL&SF | 96⅜ | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 200 Seabd AL | 30 | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 2100 Sears Roe | 52 | 51 | 51 | 52 |
| 100 Seneca Cop | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 100 Shattuck | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55½ |
| 12000 Shell Union | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | 30 |
| 300 Simms Pet | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 900 Sinclair | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 100 Sloss Shef | 120 | 120 | 120 | .. |
| 100 do pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 300 So Pac Sus rts | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 300 So PR Sug | 114¼ | 113 | 114¾ | 113 |
| 400 So Dar A | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | 43⅜ |
| 700 do B | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 2800 So Pacific | 108¾ | 107⅝ | 108 | 108¼ |
| 200 So Railway | 119 | 119 | 119 | 118⅞ |
| 100 do pf | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅜ |
| 1000 So Ry pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 Spalding pf | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 500 Spicer Co | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 100 Sta Gas | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53½ |
| 200 do pf | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | 56¼ |
| 1800 So Oil Cal | 61 | 60⅜ | 61 | 60½ |
| 1100 do NJ | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | 42½ |
| 4700 do pf | 116½ | 116¼ | 116¾ | 116½ |
| 5800 St-Warner | 64 | 61 | 62 | 64 |
| 4700 Studebaker | 51¼ | 50¼ | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 1200 Sub Boat | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| 5900 Super Oil | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅜ | 4¼ |
| 100 Symington A | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11½ |
| 1900 Tex Co ct | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | 55 |
| 1900 Tex Co | 55⅜ | 55¼ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ |
| 10800 Tex Gulf S | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 45 | 44⅜ |
| 4500 Tex P Coal | 15½ | 14⅝ | 15½ | 14⅜ |
| 1200 Tex&Pac | 50½ | 49⅝ | 50½ | 49½ |
| 3600 Third Ave | 38½ | 37⅞ | 38 | 37⅜ |
| 200 Tidewatr pf | 87⅜ | 87¼ | 87⅜ | .. |
| 4600 Timken | 79¾ | 78⅝ | 79½ | 79 |
| 2300 Trans Oil | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 Under Type | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 51 |
| 200 Un Bag & P | 43⅜ | 43½ | 43⅜ | 42½ |
| 3900 Un Carbon | 95¾ | 94½ | 95 | 95¾ |
| 300 Un Oil Cal | 54⅜ | 54¼ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 500 Un Pacific | 162¼ | 162 | 162¾ | 161 |
| 100 Un Pac pf | 79 | 79 | 79 | .. |
| 203 Un Tk C pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | .. |
| 200 Uni Fruit | 112½ | 112¼ | 112½ | .. |
| 100 Uni Paperbd | 18 | 18 | 18 | .. |
| 800 US CI Pipe | 204 | 203 | 203 | 202 |
| 200 US Dist | 53 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 53⅜ |
| 3000 US Ind Alco | 78¾ | 77¼ | 78⅜ | 77⅞ |
| 130 US

# GERMAN MARK LOAN ISSUES ARE REVALUED

## Rates of Exchange for New "Loan Liquidation Debt" Now Given Out

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The rates at which German mark loan bonds can be exchanged for the new "Loan Liquidation Debt" certificates have been issued by the German special commissioner's office.

While bond purchases made in the later stages of mark inflation in many categories are to be converted only at 2½ per cent, most old holdings are being exchanged for new bonds at the rate of 12.50 per cent for each mark 500 gold value.

Loans included in the conversion are: Reich issues—3 per cent; 3½ per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent, 4½ per cent Reich bonds, 5 per cent treasury certificates of 1914, 1915 and 1917, 4½ per cent treasury certificates of 1907, 1911, 1912 and 1914, German Savings Premium Loan 1919, 8 per cent to 15 per cent, treasury certificates of Germany K issue II of 1923 and I of 1924.

Then there are debts of the German states taken over by the Reich: 3 per cent, 3½ per cent, 4 per cent Prussian Consols, 5 per cent Prussia treasury certificates of 1915, 1916, etc., 3½ per cent and 4 per cent general loans of the State of Bavaria, and 4 per cent Saxon State loans of 1919 with the exception of a few numbers.

There are small amounts of a few other state loans which the Reich is specifying as mark loans for revaluation.

### Revaluation Rate

The revaluation rate, irrespective of the time of purchase, is the Reichsmark 25 for: M15,000 face value of Savings Premium Loan, M16,700,000 of 8 per cent to 15 per cent treasury certificates K 1923; M50,000,000,000 face value of the 8 per cent to 15 per cent treasury certificates K 1924; M1000 face value of other mark loans of the Reich, and for M1000 gold marks of non-Interest bearing treasury certificates issued in reparations for war damages.

In loans of German states, cities and similar associations, preference is given to old holdings; that is to say, bonds acquired prior to July 1, 1920, and held uninterruptedly since. New holdings are bonds acquired since. Applications for "old holdings" remuneration had to be filed before Nov. 1 this year. The date for filing on new has not been fixed yet.

Mark loans of states in-so-far as not taken over by the Reich, are being exchanged for new bonds of "Loan Liquidation Debt" of the states and cities. Non-interest bearing certificates of the states are not being exchanged.

### Basis of Exchange

The Mark Loans are being exchanged into the Loan Liquidation Debt issue at the rate of Reichmark 12.50 for each Mark 500 gold value of the Mark loans.

The computation of the gold value of a mark loan issued up to Dec. 31, 1914, is on its face value, while those issued later will be calculated on the basis of the value the debtor received by the issue of the loan.

"Old Holdings" in all receive a revaluation of about 12½ per cent of the gold value. In the case of some prosperous cities, revaluation may be raised up to 10 times of their face amount.

Details about drawing certificates can be secured at the office for German public loans, 42 Broadway. Amortization extends over 30 years, 1926-1956. Cities may reduce the time to 20 years or extend it over 30 years, according to their financial situation.

Application for exchange of old holdings may be filed here at the National City Bank and at the International Acceptance Bank. There have been banks designated for the same purpose in 24 other cities.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| Call Loans— | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Renewal rate | 5% | 4½% |
| Outside com'l paper | 4¾@5 | 4¾@5 |
| Year money | 4¾@5 | 4¾@5 |
| Customers' com'l loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |
| Individ. cus. col. loans | 4½@5 | 4½@5 |
| | Today | Previous Last |
| Bar silver in New York. 53c | 52¾d | 52¾d |
| Bar silver in London | 24 1/16d | 24 1/16d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |
| Mexican dollars | 40¼c | 40¼c |

### Clearing House Figures

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $91,000,000 | $1,066,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 86,000,000 | .... |
| Balances | 38,000,000 | 118,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 35,000,000 | .... |
| F. R. bank credit. | 35,956,793 | 98,000,000 |

### Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 3⅜@3⅝ |
| 60 days | 3⅜@3⅝ |
| 90 days | 4 @3⅞ |
| 4 months | 4 @3⅞ |
| 5 months | 4⅛@4 |
| 6 months | 4⅛@4⅛ |

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

### Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 4% | Bucharest | 6% |
| Boston | 4 | Budapest | 6 |
| Chicago | 4 | Copenhagen | 5 |
| Cleveland | 4 | Helsingfors | 7½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | Lisbon | 9 |
| Minneapolis | 4 | London | 5 |
| Dallas | 4 | Madrid | 5 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Prague | 5½ |
| New York | 4 | Riga | 8 |
| Richmond | 4 | Rome | 7 |
| St. Louis | 4 | Sofia | 10 |
| San Francisco | 4 | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Amsterdam | 3½ | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Athens | 10 | Tokyo | 7.03 |
| Bombay | 4 | Vienna | 7½ |
| Calcutta | 5 | Warsaw | 12 |
| Paris | 7½ | Oslo | 4½ |
| Berlin | 6 | Brussels | 7 |

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

| Sterling: | Current | Previous | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.84¼ | $4.84⅜ | $4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.84¼ | 4.84⅜ | 4.8648 |
| French francs | .0336 | .0327⅝ | .193 |
| Belgian francs | .0278 | .0278 | .193 |
| Swiss francs | .1928 | .1928½ | .193 |
| Lire | .0433 | .0431 | .193 |
| Marks | .2381 | .2381 | .238 |
| Holland | .4998 | .40 | .402 |
| Sweden | .2670 | .2671 | .268 |
| Norway | .2503 | .2510 | .268 |
| Denmark | .2659 | .2658 | .268 |
| Spain | .1515 | .1515 | .192 |
| Portugal | .0517 | .0517 | 1.08 |
| Greece | .0123½ | .0121½ | .193 |
| Austria | .14⅛ | .14⅛ | .1407 |
| Argentina | .4055 | .4074 | .4245 |
| Brazil | .1370 | .1370 | .3244 |
| Poland | .1150 | .1150 | .1930 |
| †Hungary | .0141¼ | .0141¼ | .202 |
| Jugoslavia | .0177 | .0177 | .193 |
| Finland | .0253 | .0253 | .193 |
| Czechoslovakia | .0296½ | .0296½ | .2026 |
| Rumania | .0056⅝ | .0056⅝ | .192 |
| Shanghai(tael) | .53 | .5912½ | 1.0832 |
| Hong Kong | .4687½ | .4712½ | .78 |
| Bombay | .3610 | .3600 | .4866 |
| Yokohama | .4910 | .4906 | .4984 |
| Uruguay | .9901 | .9901 | 1.0342 |
| Chile | .1207 | .1207 | .365 |
| Peru | 3.64 | 3.64 | 4.8665 |
| Canadian Ex. | 1.00⅛ | 1.00⅛ | 1.00 |

†Per thousand.

### FEDERAL RESERVE RATES

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston made no change in the 4 per cent rediscount rate.

# NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex col 4s '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Am Ag Chm 7½s '41 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 92¼ | 92 |
| Am Smelting 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101⅛ |
| Am Smelting 6s '51 | 109 | 108⅝ |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '37 | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| Am T&T cv 4½s '33 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Am T & T col 5s '46 | 98½ | 98⅜ |
| Am T & T sf 5s '50 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| Am T & T deb 5½s '43 | 105⅝ | 105½ |
| Am Cotton Oil 5s | 94½ | 94½ |
| Am W Paper 1st 6s '39 | 62¾ | 62¼ |
| Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39 | 62 | 61⅝ |
| Anaconda Cop 6s '53 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Anglo-Chile 7s '45 | 97 | 97 |
| Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 91⅞ | 91¾ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 94¼ | 94⅛ |
| Atl Gulf 5s | 68¾ | 68½ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 92⅝ | 92⅛ |
| Alb & Sus R R 3½s | 86¾ | 86⅝ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| Atl Coast Line 7s '30 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48 | 80⅝ | 80½ |
| Atl Knox & Cin 4s | 92¼ | 52¼ |
| B&O 1st 4s '48 | 92 | 91⅞ |
| B&O cv 4½s '33 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| B&O rfg 5s '95 | 98⅝ | 98½ |
| B&O 1st 5s ct '48 | 103½ | 103⅜ |
| B&O rfg 6s '95 | 107¾ | 107½ |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41 | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| B&O 5s ct Swn div | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| B&O 4s Tol & C div '59 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Barnsdall Corp 6s '40 | 97¾ | 97½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s C | 103 | 102⅝ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s B | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Beth Steel con 5½s '53 | 96 | 95⅞ |
| Beth Steel con 6s A '48 | 101⅞ | 101 |
| Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Broadway 7 Av con 5s '43 | 72 | 71½ |
| Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 | 60⅜ | 60⅜ |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 | 92⅜ | 92⅜ |
| Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5½s | 155 | 155 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 6s | 113½ | 113½ |
| Cal Pet sf 6½s '33 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ |
| Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42 | 98 | 97½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '30 | 99 | 99 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '54 | 94⅝ | 94¼ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 85 | 85 |
| Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| Cen Pacific 5s | 101½ | 101¼ |
| Cen Steel 8s '41 | 121 | 121 |
| Ches & O cv 4½s '30 | 99 | 98¾ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 97 | 97 |
| Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 106 | 105⅞ |
| Chi Gt West 4s '59 | 69¾ | 69⅝ |
| Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Chi M & St P deb 4s '34 ct | 54½ | 54½ |
| Chi M & St P gold 4s '25 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 | 56 | 55¾ |
| Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32 ct | 56 | 54⅜ |
| Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 | 56 | 55⅜ |
| Ch M & St P rfg 4½s 2014 ct | 56⅛ | 56⅛ |
| Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014 | 55 | 55 |
| Chi Railway 5s '27 | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Chi RI&P gen 4s '88 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Chi St P M&O con 6s '30 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60 | 91⅞ | 91¾ |
| Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60 | 84 | 84 |
| Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50 | 59¾ | 59¾ |
| Chi & East Ill 5s '51 | 80¼ | 78⅝ |
| Chi & NW 4½s '36 | 111½ | 111½ |
| Chi & W Indiana 4s '52 | 86 | 86 |
| Chile Copper col 6s '32 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| City Serv P&L 6s | 95¾ | 95½ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Colo Industrial 5s '34 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Colum Gas & Elec 5s sta | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Commonwealth Pow 6s '47 | 104 | 104 |
| Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50 | 85⅜ | 83⅜ |
| Con Gas 5½s '45 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| Consum Pow unl 5s '52 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Cuba RR ct 6s | 99 | 99 |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 107½ | 107¼ |
| Cuban Dom 7½s '44 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Del & Hudson cv 5s '35 | 116½ | 115½ |
| Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 | 98⅜ | 98 |
| Den & R G Wn 5s '55 | 74⅜ | 73⅝ |
| Dery Dry Goods 7s '42 | 70 | 70 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 102 | 102 |
| Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 95⅜ | 95½ |
| Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39 | 40 | 40 |
| Duquesne Lt 6s '49 | 106¼ | 106 |
| Empire Gas &F 7½s '37 | 104 | 103⅜ |
| Empire Gas & F 6½s '41 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ |
| Erie cv 4s D '53 | 82 | 82¼ |
| Erie gen 4s '96 | 71⅜ | 71⅜ |
| Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55 | 111¼ | 111¾ |
| Fisk Rubber 8s '41 | 116½ | 116½ |
| Fla Cen & Pen 5s '30 | 100½ | 100¾ |
| Glen Petroleum 5s | 100¾ | 100½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Goodyear Tire 8s '41 | 120⅞ | 120⅞ |
| Granby Mining 7s '30 | 128¼ | 128¼ |
| Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 107⅛ | 107¼ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| Great Northern 4½s '61 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Great Northern 7s '36 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| Hershey Choc 5½s '40 | 102 | 102 |
| Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Humble Oil 5½s '32 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Ill Cen 4s '53 | 87½ | 87½ |
| Ill Cen rfg 5s '55 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| Ind Steel 5s '52 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 74¼ | 73⅝ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 73¾ | 73 |
| Inter Rap Tran 6s '32 | 78⅜ | 77¼ |
| Inter Rap Tran 7s '32 | 97⅝ | 97⅛ |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 89⅞ | 89¾ |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 96⅛ | 95⅞ |
| Int Paper 6s '55 | 99⅞ | 99¾ |
| Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 99 | 99 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 88 | 87⅝ |
| Kan Gas &Elec 6s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Lehigh Val con 4s 2003 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52 | 100 | 99 |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| L&N rfg 5½s 2003 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| L&N 7s '30 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013 | 59 | 59 |
| Market St Ry gold 7s '40 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Met Power 6s '53 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| Mid Cont ePt 6½s '40 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 96⅞ | 96⅞ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Mil Gas Lt 4s '27 | 99⅜ | 99⅜ |
| Min St P & SSM 6s '46 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Mo K & T 1st 4s '90 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| Mo K & T adj 5s '67 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Mo K & T pl 5s A '62 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Mo K & T pl 6s C '32 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| Mo Pac rfg 5s '65 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Mo Pac 6s D '49 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Mo Pac 6s E' 55 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| Murray Body 6½s '34 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Nassau Elec con 4s '51 | 60 | 60 |
| Nat Acme sf 7½s '31 | 102 | 102 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 95 | 95 |
| N O T & M 5½s '54 | 105 | 105 |
| N E T & T 5s | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| N E T & T 4½s | 99½ | 99½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| NYC&HR rfg & lm 4½s 2013 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| NYC&HR rfg & lm 5s 2013 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| NYC L Sh con 3½s '98 | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| N Y Chi & St L 4½s A | 104 | 104 |
| N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31 | 103½ | 103½ |
| NY NH&H clt 6s '40 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 69 | 69 |
| N Y Ry inc 6s '65 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| NY Ry inc 6s '65 A | 84⅜ | 84⅛ |
| NY St Rys 6½s B '62 | 68¾ | 68½ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| NY Tel deb 6s '49 | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| NY Webster & B 4½s '46 | 77½ | 77¼ |
| Niag Lock & O P 6s '58 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Norf & W PC&C 4s '41 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Nor Ohio 5s '45 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Nor Pac 4½s D 2047 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Nor Pac 5s C 2047 | 102¾ | 102¼ |
| Nor Pac 6s B 2047 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| Ohio Riv Ed 6s | 105½ | 105½ |
| Old Colony 6s '41 | 91 | 91 |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29 | 98 | 98 |
| Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61 | 87 | 86⅜ |
| Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42 | 100¼ | 100 |
| Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Pend Mem 4s | 93 | 93 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30 | 105¼ | 105⅛ |
| Penn R R con 4s '48 | 94 | 94 |
| Penn R R con 4½s '60 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| Penn R R gen 4½s '65 | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| Penn R R 5s '54 | 102 | 102 |
| Penn R R gen 5s '68 | 106⅝ | 106½ |
| Penn R R gold 6½s '36 | 112 | 112 |
| Penn R R col 7s '30 | 107 | 106½ |
| Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Peoria & East 1st 4s '40 | 84⅝ | 84⅝ |
| Pere Marq 5s '56 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74 | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Phil Co cv 5½s '53 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Phil Co rfg 6s '44 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Phil & Read C & I 5s '73 | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| Pitts C C & StL 5s B '75 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42 | 91 | 91 |
| Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47 | 100 | 100 |
| Prod & Ref 5s war '31 | 111 | 111 |
| Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Rep I & S s f 5s '40 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Rio G & W 1st 4s '39 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| Rochester Gas 7s | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| St L I M & S 4s R&C dv '33 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| St L & S F 4s A '50 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 99 | 99 |
| St L & S F 5½s D '42 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| St L & S F 6s C '28 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| St L & S F adj 6s '55 | 98¼ | 98 |
| St L & S F inc 6s '60 | 92¼ | 92 |
| St L S W con 4s '32 | 94½ | 94½ |
| St P & K C S L 4½s '41 | 92½ | 92½ |
| San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| Seabd A L gold 4s ct '50 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ |
| Seabd A L adj 5s '49 | 81¾ | 81 |
| Seabd A L con 6s '45 | 95⅝ | 95½ |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35 | 95 | 95 |
| Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49 | 95½ | 95 |
| Sinclair Cn O 6s | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 92¾ | 92½ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 97 | 96⅞ |
| Sinclair Cru O 6s '38 | 100⅞ | 100¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| So P Rico Sug 7s '41 | 107½ | 107½ |
| So Colo Pow 6s '47 | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 102 | 102 |
| So Pacific cv 4s '29 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| So Pacific rfg 4s '55 | 93 | 92⅞ |
| So Ry gen 4s '56 | 85¼ | 85⅛ |
| So Ry gen 6½s '56 | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| So Ry 5s Mem div '96 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| So Ry 4s M & O div '38 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| So Ry 4s St L div '51 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 102⅝ | 102½ |
| Spokane I R 5s '55 | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 105 | 104⅞ |
| Texarkana 5½s '50 | 103½ | 103⅛ |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 98 | 98 |
| Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 57¼ | 56⅜ |
| Tol Edison 1st 7s '41 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| Twenty Third St Ry 5s '62 | 64 | 64 |
| Union El L & P rfg 5s '33 | 101 | 101 |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 107¼ | 107⅛ |
| Union Pac 1st 4s '47 | 94¾ | 94⅜ |
| Union Pacific cv 4s '27 | 99½ | 95½ |
| Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Union Pacific 6s '28 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| U Ry St Louis 4s '34 | 78 | 78 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 94⅜ | 94½ |
| U S Rubber 7½s '30 | 106½ | 106½ |
| U S Steel s f 5s '63 | 107 | 107 |
| Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 | 92⅞ | 92⅝ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 97 | 97 |
| Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Va Ry 5s '62 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41 | 84½ | 84⅜ |
| West Ky Coal 7s '44 | 102 | 101⅝ |
| West Va C & C 5s '50 | 80 | 80 |
| Western Electricv 5s '44 | 101⅞ | 101⅜ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| Western Pac 5s A '46 | 99 | 99⅝ |
| Western Pac 6s B '46 | 104 | 104 |
| Western Un r e 4½s '50 | 99½ | 99¼ |
| Western Un 6½s '36 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ |
| West'house El & Mfg 5s '46 | 101 | 100⅞ |
| Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Wilson & oC 1st 6s '41 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Wis Cen gen 4s '49 | 82 | 82 |
| Youngstown S & T 6s '43 | 103⅞ | 103¾ |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Argentine Gov 6s '60 May | 98¼ | 97⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '60 Oct | 98⅜ | 98¼ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct. '59 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 98 | 97⅜ |
| Argentine 6s '58 B | 98 | 97⅜ |
| Argentine Gov 7s '27 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Australia 5s '55 | 97½ | 96⅝ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| Bavaria 6½s '45 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 89⅝ | 89 |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 94 | 93⅜ |
| Belgium 7s '55 | 98 | 97⅝ |
| Belgium (King) 7½s '45 | 109 | 108½ |
| Belgium (King) 8s '41 | 107½ | 107 |
| Belgium (King) 7s wi '56 | 98 | 97 |
| Berlin 6½s '50 | 96¼ | 96⅛ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '45 | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '47 | 103¼ | 103⅛ |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 92½ | 92 |
| Brazil 6½s '57 | 89½ | 88⅜ |
| Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 101⅛ | 100⅝ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '55 | 100 | 99½ |
| Caldas 7½s '46 | 98 | 98 |
| Can (Dom) 4½s '36 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Can (Dom) 5s '31 | 101 | 101 |
| Can (Dom) 5½s '29 | 101⅝ | 101⅜ |
| Chile (Bank) 6½s '61 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57 | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Chile (Rep) ct 6½s '57 | 95½ | 95⅜ |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| Chile (Rep) 8s '41 | 109½ | 109¼ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s rts '60 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51 | 30 | 30 |
| Cologne 6½s '50 | 96 | 95½ |
| Copn'n (City) 5½s '44 | 96½ | 95½ |
| Cordoba (Prov) sf 7s '42 | 98 | 98 |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 102½ | 102⅜ |
| Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51 | 102¼ | 120⅞ |
| Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Czech (Rep) 8s B '52 | 102½ | 102⅞ |
| Danish Mun 8s B '46 | 110 | 110 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 104 | 104 |
| Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 100¾ | 100¼ |
| Dutch E Indies 6s '47 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Est R R Co 7s '66 | 94¼ | 93 |
| Finland (Rep) 6s '45 | 96 | 90 |
| Finland (Rep) 7s '50 | 99⅝ | 99¼ |
| Finnish A 6½s '54 | 93⅝ | 93⅜ |
| Finnish B 6½s '54 | 93⅝ | 93⅜ |
| Framerican Dev 7½s '42 | 96⅞ | 96½ |
| French Nat SS 7s '49 | 93 | 92 |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 96¾ | 96 |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| French (Rep) 8s '45 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| German 7s '49 | 105½ | 105 |
| German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 99⅞ | 99¾ |
| German El Pow 6½s '50 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| German G E 6½s '40 war | 118¾ | 118¾ |
| German G E 6½s '40 X war | 98 | 98 |
| German G E 7s '45 | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Greek 7s '64 | 89½ | 89 |
| Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50 | 102 | 102 |
| Holland Am Line 6s '47 | 90 | 89⅞ |
| Hungary (King) 7½s '44 | 100 | 99⅜ |
| Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45 | 97⅝ | 97½ |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 93 | 93 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '41 | 96⅝ | 95⅞ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31 | 89⅞ | 89⅞ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Leipzig 7s rcts '47 | 99⅜ | 99⅝ |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 92¾ | 92 |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45 | 42¾ | 42½ |
| Mex 4s small A '04 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Mex 4s small A '10 | 24¾ | 24½ |
| Mex Irr 4½s A | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Montevid (City) 7s '52 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54 | 104 | 104 |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 89¼ | 88½ |
| Norway 5½s '65 | 98½ | 98⅛ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 101¾ | 101¼ |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 101⅝ | 101¼ |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 92⅛ | 92 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 100⅜ | 100¼ |
| Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58 | 84¾ | 84¼ |
| Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58 | 94½ | 93½ |
| Paris-Orleans 7s '42 | 93⅞ | 93⅞ |
| Peru 7½s '40 | 100½ | 100 |
| Peru 8s '44 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Poland 6s '40 | 71¼ | 71 |
| Poland 8s '50 | 90 | 89¾ |
| Porto Ale (City) 8s '61 | 104 | 104 |
| Prague (City) 7½s '52 | 103 | 102½ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| Queensl'd (State) 7s '41 | 114 | 114 |
| Rhine Westphalia 7s '50 | 100 | 100 |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 war | 115½ | 114¾ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 x war | 96¼ | 96 |
| Rima Steel Corp 7s '55 | 91 | 91 |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46 | 101⅞ | 101½ |
| Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47 | 102 | 101½ |
| Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42 | 94⅞ | 94⅜ |
| Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56 | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36 | 105 | 104⅜ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 105½ | 105 |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 100⅝ | 100 |
| Seine (Dept) 7s '42 | 95 | 94½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 94⅝ | 94½ |
| Soissons (City) 6s '36 | 90¼ | 89 |
| Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54 | 103 | 103 |
| Swiss Confed 8s '40 | 113⅜ | 113¼ |
| Swiss Gov 5½s '46 | 102⅜ | 102⅝ |
| Toho El Pow 6s '55 | 98½ | 98⅝ |
| Tokyo El Pow 7s '55 | 96⅛ | 95⅝ |
| Tokyo (City) 5s '52 | 75 | 75 |
| Tokyo El Lt 6s '28 | 99⅜ | 99 |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29 | 117⅝ | 117⅝ |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 104⅞ | 104⅝ |
| Uligwa El Pow 7s '45 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60 | 95¼ | 94⅞ |
| Westphalia 6½s '50 | 94¼ | 94 |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | Open | High | Low | Last Nov.4 | Nov.3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | .... | 100.13 | 100.14 | 100.12 | 100.12 |
| 1st 4¼s '

# Local Classified Advertisements

**Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)**

## REAL ESTATE

LAWRENCE ESTATES, MEDFORD—New 7-room colonial house of unusual design; first floor contains large living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and lavatory; second floor contains 4 large bedrooms, tile bath, with ample closet space; colonial designed, mantle staircase, mouldings, electric fixtures; wall papers and hardware. For further particulars address P. D. CHILDS, 26 Austin Road, Medford, Mass., or phone Mystic 3392-W.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Located in a beautiful park and situated on a hilltop, this home has a delightful view of the surrounding section; the house contains 8 rooms and baths and has recently been decorated throughout, garage heated; the plot has 250 feet frontage and contains a rock garden, beautiful shrubbery, flowering plants, rustic summer house, vegetable garden; the school, shopping district and railroad station are only a few blocks away; bathing privileges at sandy bathing beach; a wonderful opportunity to secure a home in exclusive surroundings for $22,500. Dont' delay phoning Larchmont 623 for appointment. See

THOMAS B. SUTTON
83 Boston Post Road

**Scarsdale**
New York's Delightful Suburb
**Village of Homes**

Have for you anything from a COTTAGE at $11,500 to an ESTATE at $300,000.

ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
44 Drake Road Tel. Scarsdale 159

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
*Realtors*
110 State Street, Boston

READING, PA.—Semi-detached home, brick and frame, 1503 Fern Avenue, South Fairview; 5 rooms, bath, all conveniences, hot water heat; $5000. SAMUEL J. PRICE.

READING, PA.—Three-story brick home, 15x115, 7 rooms, bath, hot water heat, cement cellar, garage; price very reasonable. O. H. SKAGGS, 248 S. 4th St.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 3-bedroom single home, large lot, 13 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., near station, $7500, easy terms. HAMBURG, 743 W. Buffalo. Tup. 6939.

## HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ABERDEEN, Brighton, Mass.—Modern 7-room house, fireplace, steam heat, garage, yard; seen by appointment. Tel. Breakers 0448-JK after 5 p. m.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

COZY furnished apartment one room and alcove near church. Box E-268, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 503 West 111th St., Apt. 45—Elevator, two-room suite, kitchen, sunny, front, beautiful home, near Broadway; convenient to all transportations.

N. Y. C., 153 E. 44th—Owner's two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; midtown; winter or longer. Vanderbilt 2818 evenings; $150.

## STORES TO LET

FOR RENT—One-half store on the Main Street in one of the best locations. For further information write or apply to 35 Ridge Road, Concord, N. H.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, 6211 Lansdowne Ave.—Room and board, private family, steam heat, convenient neighborhood, gentlemen employed or students accepted.

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME for rest and study near Buffalo, N. Y.; personal care if needed; reasonable rates. MRS. ANNA S. LARSEN, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

**House-in-the-Pines**
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Near Baltimore
A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
MARYLAND STATE LICENSE

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WANTED for week of November 8, part load to Elizabeth, N. J., and return load en route. EMERSON HUNT, 164½ Cottage St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 3492.

## MUSICIANS

COMPETENT and experienced accompanist; young woman desires concert and practice work with singer or violinist. Box S-68, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Attractively furnished room suitable for 1 or 2 persons. 1360 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 1. Tel. Brighton 4439-M.K.

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished room, bachelor apartment in village; references exchanged. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 West 86th—Warm rooms, furnished, running water, elevator, quiet home, business people. Apt. 5 West.

N. Y. C., 707 West 171st—Business girl share attractive apartment. Wisconsin 2750, Washington Heights 5790 Saturday-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 342 West 71st—Clean, attractive single, double rooms, twin beds, next bath; transients, (3-E); Endicott 7424.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th—Light front, comfortable warm room; restaurant in house. Cathedral 9549. ROLFE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Lenoir, 1119 Walnut Street—Small homelike hotel, centrally located; rates $1.50 up. Tel. Walnut 7094.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 So. 45th St.—One large, sunny front room, hot water heat, in home surroundings. Phone 1041.

## JEWELERS

*DIAMONDS AND HIGH-GRADE WATCHES AT 20% ABOVE COST*

Elimination of overhead expense (excepting advertising in The Christian Science Monitor) makes this unusual service possible. Do you need a diamond ring, bracelet, pin? Whatever your need, a saving and complete satisfaction assured or money cheerfully returned. Monitor readers will appreciate this service. J. TRAUB, 12 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3058.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

NEW YORK—Wanted, young married man to learn art business and become art salesman; former selling experience in other lines desirable. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—SALESWOMAN—Specialty clothes shop desires high class saleswoman with some experience in road work, visiting outlying cities; state full particulars and salary. Box W-55, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—SALESWOMAN—High calibre woman experienced in selling exclusive clientele for first-class ready-to-wear shop; state experience and salary. Box W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, City.

YOUNG WOMAN capable of checking food in busy cafeteria; quick, accurate; hours 10 to 3. Box R-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 802 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN man, single, experienced in grocery and provisions, Boston or suburbs; references, Box E-269, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AN intelligent, adaptable woman seeks a position as visiting social secretary; can make herself useful in a variety of ways to a busy woman. Box E-286, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced; excellent references; will go anywhere. Box G-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Children cared for by experienced kindergartner; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. EDSON, 55 Fairview Ave. Phone Genesee 4517-J.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERTA SMYTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Office Position for Discriminating People
15 Park Row, N. Y., Suite 1406 Barclay 1229

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

HERBERT AND BANCKER, 48 East 41 St., New York City. Murray Hill 6883—A COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE for business firms and those seeking positions.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. Phone Academy 0535. 225 W. 106, N. Y. C.

## MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

DONALD T. MASON
*SUGAR BROKER*
132 Front Street, New York John 2860

## TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DANCING TEACHER, extensive experience with children and adults, has part time for school, hotel or community center to instruct classes in ballroom and social dancing, New York or vicinity. 1425 Broadway, Studio 16, New York City. Tel. Pennsylvania 2634.

FRANK LEA SHORT—Vocal resonance and public speaking, 12 years teacher at Yale University. Room 529, 500 5th Ave., New York City. Penn 2367 (afternoons).

GRACE KENT, A.A.G.O., teacher of piano, organ and theory; accompanist, coach; terms reasonable, 500 Cathedral Parkway, New York.

KINDERGARTEN HOME
MRS. HELEN ARLINGTON BALLARD
Thoughtful care and constructive play, preparing little children 3 to 6 years for the schoolroom; boarding and day pupils; pleasant country; simple, wholesome food; complete information cheerfully given. STEWART MANOR, Long Island. Phone Floral Park 2427-J.

OVERCOME deficiencies of manner, clearness and elegance in speech by a unique but tried and proven method; appointment by phone; terms reasonable; single or class lessons; difficulties guaranteed speedily corrected. MRS. JOCELYN HORNE, 226 Lexington Ave., New York City. Phone Caledonia 6164.

PRIVATE tutoring, business subjects, courses for foreigners; boys entering business. 802 W. 97, N. Y. C. Susquehanna 2725.

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**Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.**

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**Dean Poage & Co.**
810 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

# SYDNEY NORTH SHORE BRIDGE COST HIGHER

## Difference Between 44 and 48 Hours Causes Strike

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Dorman, Long & Co., the English bridge constructors, who secured the contract for the construction of the harbor bridge connecting Sydney city with the North Shore, are confronted with a perplexity that may take some little time to dispose of. When they undertook to build the bridge for £5,000,000, they arranged in the contract with the Government of New South Wales that if Federal or State Arbitration Court awards caused an increase in the cost of labor, the Government would pay it.

The Federal Arbitration Court fixed the hours for the class of work employed on the bridge at 48, but the State Government believed that 44 hours was a fair thing, and acted accordingly with its own employees. The men engaged on the bridge considered that they were equally entitled to the 44 hours for 48 hours' pay, and as Dorman, Long & Co. declined to recognize the claim, owing to the fact that there was no judicial award requiring them to do so, there was a strike.

The firm then intimated to the Government that it was its affair, but this was denied. At time of writing, the way out of the difficulty had not been found, and work on the bridge is accordingly held up. No doubt a modus vivendi will be discovered. The general view is that the Government is bound in equity to see the contractors through along the line it has chosen for its own workers.

## BRITISH FLOATING DEBT HIGHER

LONDON, Nov. 4—British Exchequer receipts in the week ended Oct. 30 totaled £12,043,342 and expenditures £12,246,480. Floating debt increased to £781,241,000 and £779,926,000 a week earlier.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### ALBANY

**W. M. Whitney & Co.**
*Present the New Fall and Winter Modes*
**I. Miller Shoes**
*Beautiful Shoes for Women*
Sold exclusively by us in Albany
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

*Let Your Next Order Be*
*"ALLIANCE"*
*COAL*
One of the Highest Grades Anthracite
"Alliance" is the product of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., known as "Old Company" Anthracite.
*"The Best Since 1820"*
McLAUGHLIN HERZOG VERNOY ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS COAL WEST-10th
Terminal Street West 164-165
8-9 Plaza D. & H. Bldg. Main 7870-7871

A Wholesale Opportunity!
JACK & JILL
Beautiful imported linens marked at manufacturers' prices exhibited in our Shop for next few weeks.
*We will open on Nov. 5 a Christmas Shop for Toys and Gifts at 372 Hudson Ave.*

*Radio Time Is Here*
Choose a radio from our collection which includes
*Federal Orthosonic*
*A. C. Dayton and Crosley*
$29.50 to $1000.00
Albany Hardware and Iron Company
39-43 State Street

ALBANY
Grace & Merit
23 NO. PEARL ST. ALBANY
Millinery

*Women's and Misses'*
*FUR COATS*
*That Are Masterpieces of Style and Richness*
The quality, matching, making and fashions assure perfect satisfaction in selection, and the prices assure the best money can buy. Lines at the peak of excellence.
JOHN G. MYERS CO.
37-41 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

*FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS VELVET*
36-Inch CHIFFON VELVETEEN in all the leading shades. $2.49
27-Inch PLAID VELVETEEN $2.75
40-Inch All Silk Chiffon Velvet every wanted shade. $5.75
*ALBANY'S FIRST SILK SHOP*
Established 1908
PERKINS SILK SHOP
15-17 North Pearl Street
*Over Kresge's 5 and 10-cent store*

ROSES ORCHIDS
Danker
*"Say it with Flowers"*
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.
40-42 Maiden Lane

McManus & Riley
*Clothiers to Men*
23 South Pearl Street

*THE SAV-U-TIME*
Water Heater Control
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will bring our booklet.
MAIN 4315-M
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor
10 Hurlbut Street, Albany, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### ALBANY (Continued)

THERE is only one Genuine Orange Blossom design. Plain or nondescript wedding rings, modernized, bear the Traub trade mark to identify them as Genuine Orange Blossom in pattern, style and workmanship. The cost of modernizing your wedding ring and remounting your engagement diamond to match is very reasonable.
Frederick P. D. Jennings
115 North Pearl Street

*"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"*
That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4½%
Assets over $30,000,000 and Over 50,000 Depositors
Join this army of thrifty, prosperous people — Bank with us by mail.
Albany's Big 1927 Christmas Club now open.
*"Albany's 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"*
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

Patrick Overcoats
(Hand tailored)
Made from Virgin Wool, woven on Patrick looms. The patterns are exclusive and
*Patrick-Duluth Overcoats have Individuality*
as well as enduring quality
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 State Street

Muhlfelders Inc.
55 North Pearl Street
*Now Showing Complete Collection of Millinery*
*Dresses—Shoes—Accessories*

*The New Home of*
Cousins Shoes
*Where an Exclusive Line of MODEASE Shoes Are Being Shown*
is at 32 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances
*Authorized Agent for*
E. N. Riddle, C. B. Rogers Laun-Dry-ette Washing Machine
Hoover Suction Sweeper
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 Maiden Lane

A. H. NOTMAN & Co., Inc.
NEW YORK CITY
*Draperies, Rugs, Wall Papers and General Furnishing*
MR. CHAS. H. VAN NOTE has charge with a studio at 80-82 State St., Rooms 521-2-3, Albany, N. Y. Phone Main 8752.
*Workrooms for making draperies and upholstering furniture.*

Rose Heidt, Inc.
SPECIALISTS IN HATS AND SPORTS WEAR
GOWNS—WRAPS—COATS
148 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone Main 7660

Cotrell *and* Leonard
472 Broadway, Albany
*WOMEN'S FINE KID and WASHABLE SUEDE*
*GLOVES* $2.95

Hewett's Silk Shop
*A Place to Buy*
*Reliable Silks and Woolens*
Truth Always Facts Only
80-82 North Pearl St., Cor. Columbia St.

M. D. WEIL CO.
*Hotel and Restaurant Equipment*
376 and 378 Broadway
Tel. Main 3612
*GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FIXTURES, CROCKERY, CHINA.*

ALBANY'S UNIQUE TEA ROOM
The Green Parrot
Chapel St., Next to Capitol Theater
Open 11:30 to 8 o'clock

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires Purolt Gas Tiolene Oil
Storage, Accessories, Washing
251 Hudson Ave. Tel. Main 4584

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### ALBANY (Continued)

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
*GENERAL INSURANCE*
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 6471

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
*COAL*
Masons' Building Supplies and Stone Tiles
CHURCH AND PLUM STREETS
Est. 1857 Main 1110 Albany, N. Y.

COAL
*Mason's Building Supplies*
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
42½ Water St., Albany, N.Y. Main 998

### BINGHAMTON

MARY MEDD, Inc.
*Women's Wraps, Suits and Gowns*
Phone 1312
66 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

MARY GEORGIA
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1813
*Negligees, Underwear, Hosiery and Novelties*

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*You Can't Fool Your Taster!*
Does a good cook just look at the dinner or just smell of it? No! She TASTES it.
TASTE
WECKERLE'S
MILK
and
*"Taste the Difference"*
IT'S THERE
Established 1892 Fillmore 7902
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*Very, Very New*
Women wear these clothes where they go to see and be seen.
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WEARABLE GOWNS
720 MAIN ST. BUFFALO

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

It's Riverside 1187
For a good clean heat, burn
HOGAN'S
CLEAN CRUSHED COKE
2719 Delaware Avenue
*Anthracite Smokeless Bituminous*

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Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.
To Meet Your Requirements
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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Flowers and Plants
*For Every Occasion*
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
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*Reickert Tea Room*
*Make Reservations for Parties*
Phone Tupper 2730
Colonial Court, 190 Delaware Avenue

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE
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MABEL H. RATT. Phone Tupper 7877

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Telegraph Delivery Service
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*POTTERY, LAMPS*
Linen, Luncheon Sets, Unusual Towels
118 Chippewa Street at Delaware

*Antiques, Bureaus, Sideboards, Corner Cupboards, Chairs*
STANLEY & MILLER
805 Main Street

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Coats — Beautiful models with fine Fur Collars and Cuffs.
Dresses — Stout and Regular Sizes. In Silks—Jerseys—Wool.
Dry Goods — Piece Silks—Velvets—Hose — Blankets—Gloves — Underwear.
M. W. GILES

*Get your bulbs at once at*
ARNOLD'S
HOMER, N. Y. Phone 30

*GROCERIES*
DONALD ELDER
127 Central Ave. Phone 1716-J Delivery

*SAY MERRY CHRISTMAS WITH YOUR PHOTO*
Make Appointments Now
ADAMS STUDIO
77-79 Main Street Phone 20-J

### ELMIRA

Wright Electric Co.
Everything Electrical
118 North Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

GRAYS
*Ladies' Ready-to-Wear*
364 N. Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

The Barnard Bakeshops Inc.
*QUALITY BAKERS*
Corning Elmira Binghamton

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### ELMIRA (Continued)

Home-made Candy
*Assorted Salted Nuts*
*Ice Cream and Sodas*
*LUNCHES*
*CRAYTON'S CANDY SHOP*
*110 and 112 N. Main Street*

The Gorton Company
107 E. WATER STREET
*Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop*

*The Somewhat Different Shop With the Somewhat Different Frocks*
Grace Haight Parker
*GOWNS*
320 E. Water Street
Across hall from Bon Ton Tea Room

Swan & Sons-Morss Co., Inc.
*Insurance*
Hulett Building Elmira, N. Y.

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FRED A. DAVIS
*Insurance and Real Estate*
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

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Hartman Wardrobe Trunk
$37.50 Freight prepaid
Full size, cushioned top, three ply veneer construction, shoe box, locking bar and laundry bag.
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The Silk and Specialty Shop
MASONIC TEMPLE
Specializing in Silks, Woolens and Cotton Dress Goods
*WE CARRY VOGUE PATTERNS*
38 MAIN STREET
FREDONIA, N. Y.

*The House of Burnett*
*The Clothes Shop for Women*
308 MAIN STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Artistic Decorative Lighting
Knapp Electric Co.
Main at Taylor Jamestown, N. Y.

NELSON'S STORE
*of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear
Silks, Wash Goods, Linens and Accessories
THE M. R. NELSON DRY GOODS COMPANY
106-108-110 East 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.
*The Store That Gives Most of the Best for the Least*

Mauser's Greenhouse
70 McDannell Avenue
We can supply Flowers and Plants for all occasions.

LANDY BROTHERS
TAILORS
CLEANERS DYERS
793 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

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*Square Deal Jeweler*
302 MAIN STREET

FIVE POINT GROCETERIA
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
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*Hardware—House Furnishings*
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*Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry, etc.*
WE DELIVER

A. B. MANLEY
*Insurance plus Service*
300 Wellman Building
West Third Street

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WECKERLE'S
Fill. 7902 MILK Est. 1892
*Taste the Difference*

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
QUALITY SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
2894 Delaware Ave. Riverside 4915

THE OPEN SESAME
*BOOK SHOP*
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
GREETING CARDS SCHOOL SUPPLIES
10 LANDERS ROAD Rl. 0454

*MAR-SHING-SHAM BEAUTY SHOPPE*
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C. ANNA HOWARD Rl. 0454

The MOORE HAT SHOPPE
*Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery*
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STADIUM Hand Tailored Clothes for Men
*Dependable Haberdashery*
W. F. BEIER
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JUVENILE MILLINERY
TOYS AND GIFTS
Eva Mary Wooster 11 Lincoln Blvd.

Painting and Paperhanging
*Paint and Wallpaper at Wholesale Prices*
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### KENMORE (Continued)

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*"GIFTS THAT LAST"*
GEORGE J. SCHLEHR
*Jeweler and Gift Shoppe*
2910 Delaware Ave. Rl. 2480

*"Try* NEUSTADTER *First"*
Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Furnishings
Rubbers, Arctics.
2786 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2345

*Better Meats*
HARRY J. GALLE
12 Markets
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1702

*IRWIN'S GROCERY*
For Your Daily Grocery Needs
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
*We Deliver*
2799 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3253

STANLEY
DRY GOODS CORP.
2344-2346 Delaware Ave. Rl. 6677

SPEIDEL'S BAKERY
2815 Delaware Avenue
PURE BAKED GOODS
FRESH DAILY

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### FAR ROCKAWAY

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DALSIMER, Florist
1920 Mott Avenue Far Rockaway
Telephone 0700 F. R.

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*Everything for the House Dyed and Cleaned*
Barrett Nephew & Co.
*Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment*
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Corner Amity Street and Wilson Avenue
Phone Flushing 7421

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*FRUITERERS and GROCERS*
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Murray Hill Taxi Co.
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Tel. Flushing 4048, 4535

Balwin's
*Home Made Ice Cream and Candies*
45 Wilson Ave., Murray Hill Station, Flushing

### GARDEN CITY

Garden City Bank
*"Where Your Account Is Appreciated"*
Resources:
OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS
Garden City New York

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MADISON GIFTS

*Gift suggestions for the bride, birthday, and all occasions are arrayed in an interesting selection.*
WE INVITE YOU TO CALL
Madison Gifts
RUTH RISHEL, *Interior Decorator*
231 Fulton Street, Hempstead, L. I.
New York. Tel. 2973
WILLGOTT KLINGBERG

*HELENE'S*
*LADIES' HATS*
*GOWNS—LINGERIE*
*Rivoli Theatre Building*
*HEMPSTEAD, L. I.*

*EMENAE SHOPPE*
*Gifts, Novelties, Embroideries Hand Made*
MABELLE E. JACQUA
AGNES J. VAN BUREN
Phone Hemp. 3132
107A Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.

NASSAU LUMBER COMPANY
Dealers in
Building Materials
Office: 178 Main Street
Hempstead, L. I. Hicksville, L. I.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Ryerson Sporting Goods
*Complete Line of Dennison's Paper*
Free Instructions Given
MECHANICAL TOYS
296 Fulton Ave., opp. Railroad Station
Hempstead, N. Y.

E. M. MONAHAN
*"Everything in Radio"*
STROMBERG CARLSON—ATWATER KENT—STEWART WARNER
SALES SERVICE
62 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 434-R

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*HATS and DRESSES*
259 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Telephone 531-J

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*Free instructions in Lamp Shades, Boudoir Accessories. Orders taken.*
THE DAISY SHADE SHOP
Formerly at 180 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
257 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

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Phone Hempstead 3132 Expert Repairing
HARRY L. FITCH, Watchmaker and Jeweler
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware
Clocks Called for and Delivered
107A Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
5 Doors Above Post Office

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New York

### LONG ISLAND

### HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Kay's
*Watch Our Windows*
They Bespeak Values Unsurpassed
22 Main Street Hempstead, L. I.

WILLIAM E. ULM
*AWNINGS, WINDOW SHADES*
PICTURE FRAMING
Phone Hempstead 206
11 Greenwich Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

### RICHMOND HILL

HENRY BAHRENBURG
Incorporated
Rich. Hill 4330-4331
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
QUALITY MEATS

### WOODMERE

MRS. B. R. MATTHEWS
*Real Estate and Insurance*
Woodmere Blvd. (Facing the Station.)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222.

### MOUNT VERNON

The Kaplan Markets
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
53 South Fourth Avenue
471 South Fifth Avenue
Bronxville, N. Y.
70 Pondfield Road

Lincoln-Premier Carpet Cleaning Co.
R. BRAYER, Proprietor
Carpets Steam Cleaned and Shampooed
Oriental Rugs Shampooed and Repaired
Carpets taken up, Relaid and Repaired
*Artistic Reversible Rugs Rewoven from your Old Carpets*
472 W. Lincoln Avenue, Office
25 Prospect Avenue, Factory
Phones, Oakwood 5157—8590

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
OAKLEY'S, 7 So. 4th Avenue

FITZGIBBON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Local and Long Distance Moving
Packing, Crating and Shipping
45 South 3rd Avenue. Phone Oak 8577

EDNA-LEE PICKETT
*Teacher of Piano and Theory*
Studio—Masonic Temple
Res. Phone—Oak. 0457

MISS MARIE SCHEIER
*Permanent Waving Shampooing Manicuring*
12 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9699

WM. KIAR
4256 Barnes Avenue
*Painter and Decorator*
Phone Fairbanks 3140

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

# New York

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1926 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## EDITORIALS

### Who Should Go to College?

In an exceedingly suggestive article on "The Disappearing Personal Touch in Colleges," published in the current Scribners Magazine, President Little of the University of Michigan discusses, among other subjects, the really important question, "Is it kindness to admit to college those whose fitness is doubtful?" Dr. Little at once makes it evident that his question does not deal with academic fitness. What he says he has in thought "is rather fitness in maturity, seriousness of purpose, honesty and sense of obligation."

Perhaps he would have strengthened his case had he added social fitness to his list. The Rhodes Foundation, in selecting students from the United States and the British Dominions to enjoy the advantages of a course at Oxford, pays particular attention to the social qualifications of the candidates, even including interest in sports. While there could be no such meticulous inquiry into the personality of all candidates for universities which annually admit freshman classes numbering hundreds, there is reason to believe that, as the advantages of university life are so largely social, the ability of a young man or woman to profit by them should be part of the qualification for entrance.

The universities and colleges of the United States face a moment when it is comparatively easy for them to fix such requirements—scholastic, social or personal—for admission as they may see fit. The demand for place in collegiate classes is prodigious. The greater universities are hard put to it to find accommodation for all comers. The smaller ones are limiting the number to be admitted. Limitation implies selection and it is not improbable that institutions of learning which, like that over which Dr. Little presides, number their students by more than 10,000, will yet devise some method of selection.

Dr. Little passes over with scant attention that form of selection which is expressed in more and more difficult entrance examinations. He is after something other than a mere academic sieve through which to sift out the unfit. He doubtless knows, as all collegiate alumni know, that it is not mere scholarship which testifies to the value of a college course. The development of a well-rounded character, in which scholarship has its part but not a dominant one; the training of a man of the world, able to cope with situations for which scholarship offers no key, and to mingle in circles to which a diploma is no passport, is the ideal of collegiate training.

Somebody once said that colleges were places where bricks were polished and diamonds dimmed. There is a measure of truth in the phrase. But polishing bricks is an arduous and thankless task for the educators of youth. How much better to select stones fit for the polishing. This is the task which Dr. Little would set for the university authorities of today. As he expresses it,

> In a day when our chief social advance over the past appears to be an increased group consciousness, it is clearly being unfaithful to our duty to ignore in our selection of candidates for admission the potential value of the student as an asset to his fellow man. Students desiring to enter college with selfish or self-centered purposes or with only a feeling of individual rights and privileges should certainly be viewed with as much distrust as those conditioned in plane geometry. It is strange to notice how little has been done to develop this side of admission requirements during decades of polishing the academic details until they deserve poetic treatment by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Why, it may be asked, should this possession of a social conscience be demanded of the young applicant for admission to college? Primarily, we think, because if our colleges are to serve society as a whole they must turn out something more than mere self-seekers. They must select the material upon which to build love of humanity and willingness to serve. But it is also true that every student who goes to college accepts more than he gives. Whether the institution be supported by the State, or endowed by private benefactions, the students' tuition fees fall far short of meeting the cost of the teaching he receives. Accordingly, as this spokesman of our enlarged university ideal puts it, "To assure ourselves, in so far as we can, that the boy or girl desiring a college education, largely at public expense, is able to show at least the fundamentals of a democratic social personality is our clear duty."

### Canada and the Washington Conference

Some Englishmen, including Dean Inge, the "gloomy dean" of St. Paul's, harbor the belief that the United States coerced Great Britain into the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament On the other hand, an American admiral has expressed the opinion that British statesmen craftily led the United States into the conference, to the impairment of American naval power. When the minutes of the meetings of British and Dominion Prime Ministers, at the Imperial Conference of 1921, can be made accessible to the public, it may be decided that credit for the inception of the Washington Conference is largely due to Canada.

At that time, warned by the experience of competitive warship building between Great Britain and Germany, British and American statesmen eagerly desired to take steps to prevent the occurrence of any similar rivalry between the great English-speaking nations. Both were ready to explore the path which led to the safeguarding of the world against naval conflict in the Pacific arena. Canada's influence against renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance may be said to have tipped the scales on the side of the conference method, as against alliance policies.

The Canadian Prime Minister (it happened to be Arthur Meighen in 1921) at the earliest opportunity took the ground that no further reason existed for the renewal of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. But when the question of the renewal of the alliance for another ten years came up in 1911, the necessity of defense against a new aggressor had been discovered. The German menace, so called, made it seem the part of wisdom to extend the alliance to 1921. It is possible that it would have, in effect, automatically renewed itself in 1921 but for the able stand taken by Mr. Meighen. He urged that no alliance was any longer necessary between Great Britain and Japan. They were confronted with no "menace," since the United States was the only remaining naval power in the Pacific arena. Canada would view with strong disfavor any naval agreement on the Pacific Ocean which excluded the United States.

The Prime Minister of Australia at that Imperial Conference, William Morris Hughes, also spoke favorably of the closest possible cooperation with the United States; but he argued that since the United States had refused to join the League of Nations, the prospects of such an understanding as Canada desired, to promote the cause of peace in the Far East, were remote. He felt that the Anglo-Japanese alliance should be renewed as the first measure of security, and that steps should then be taken to arrange a round-table conference between Great Britain, Japan and the United States. British statesmen at the imperial meetings, which included Lord Curzon, Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George, were apparently more impressed with the soundness of Mr. Meighen's reasoning. When the invitation came from Washington to meet in conference on the limitation of armament, the Canadian view prevailed. Great Britain responded readily. Japan also took the path of peaceful diplomacy. Other nations were represented. The world has surely benefited.

### The Rightful Ownership of Vilna

One of the most perplexing of postwar problems has been forced to the front through the conclusion of the nonaggression treaty between Soviet Russia and Lithuania, and that is the question of the rightful ownership of Vilna. The treaty affirms the legitimacy of the Lithuanian claim to the city. Against this Poland protests, asserting that the Riga treaty between the Soviet Union and Poland provided that the disposition of disputed territories lying west of the Soviet-Polish frontier was a matter solely for consideration of Poland and Lithuania. The Soviet answer to this is expected to be that the renunciation of its right to participate in the decision did not mean that it could not have an independent opinion regarding the disposition of Vilna.

Vilna has had a checkered career. It has been occupied at different times by Germans, Russians, Lithuanians and Poles. It is said to be culturally Polish and historically Lithuanian. The Germans turned it over to Lithuania in 1918. In January, 1919, it fell into the hands of the Bolsheviki. From them it was captured by the Poles, only to be retaken by the Bolshevist forces in July, 1920, and handed to Lithuania, to whom it was formally attributed by the Treaty of Moscow in 1920, a treaty upon which Russo-Lithuanian relations are based.

Frontier collisions developed, and an appeal was made to the League of Nations, which arranged an armistice on Oct. 7, to take effect Oct. 10, 1920. The ink upon the treaty was scarcely dry before the Polish General Zellgowski seized Vilna, and despite various attempts to settle the question, the city has remained part of Poland ever since. Meanwhile a virtual state of war exists between Poland and Lithuania and all communications are cut off.

Observers who are hostile to the Soviet régime see in the new treaty an attempt on the part of Russia to sow discord among the Baltic states and disturb the peace of Europe. To what extent this is so, the individual must be left to judge. Most people will probably agree that it was more than a beneficent interest that dictated the policy of Moscow. And they will be inclined to accept with little reserve the Polish charge that "foreign" propaganda was responsible for the delay in reaching a settlement with Lithuania.

However that may be, a delicate situation has arisen. It will need careful handling. Yet if it helps to bring about a speedier and more lasting solution of the Vilna problem much good will have been done, for Lithuania and Poland cannot afford to live on cool terms with each other nor to continue to sacrifice the many commercial, social and political advantages that are literally at their door.

### The Militia in Time of Peace

More than passing interest is manifested by thoughtful people in the United States in the announcement made simultaneously by newspapers in several of the larger cities of the country some time since, that detachments of marines had been assigned to guard post offices and mails in transit for the purpose of frustrating attempts of armed highwaymen and bandits to rob them.

Seeking an explanation of the causes which have combined to make such action necessary or advisable at this time, the temptation probably is to decide that influences are at work to break down the moral code and to establish a reign of lawlessness and disorder where once violations of the law were infrequent or, at worst, spasmodic. It would be illuminating, no doubt, and extremely helpful, if it were possible to figure human tendencies on an accurate basis of percentages. The impression is that by such computation it would be found that the proportion of offenders who thus make necessary a resort to extreme measures is no greater than at any time in the past. Quite reasonably it may appear that it is because modern devices have been adapted to the purposes to which the vicious and the criminally inclined have found it possible or convenient to put them that equally efficient and proportionately offensive means must be employed in their apprehension or in the effort to prevent the commission of contemplated overt acts against society.

The automobile, to cite a single appliance which is as available for the uses of the criminal as of those charged with the duty of protecting the public against his assaults, has disarmed the policeman who walks his beat and rendered escape comparatively easy from pursuers less fleetly equipped. In a city of the middle West it was discovered quite recently that in the course of a single afternoon and within a period of two hours, four highwaymen, using a motorcar, held up and looted three branch banks in widely separated suburban sections, finally escaping unharmed with their booty.

If this fact can be established with reasonable certainty the effect will be to allay public apprehension as to the spread of so-called crime waves and to encourage a concentration of effort and attention in apprehending and punishing those who would make it appear that a reign of terror exists. It is true, perhaps, that the unpunished exploits of mail robbers and bank robbers serve to tempt other adventurers to undertake similar exploits. But it is equally a fact that the quick apprehension and certain punishment of those thus guilty will tend to discourage the novice as well as the expert.

There is reassurance, rather than occasion for alarm and apprehension, in the action of the Federal Government in deciding to resort to all necessary force in the effort to assure the future safety of the mails. The temptation to the criminally inclined may be greater than usual because of the fact that in times of unusual prosperity, with the public buying power undiminished, large sums in money and negotiable paper are constantly being carried from place to place. Those who escape arrest in one case are thereafter better equipped, both by experience and the possession of working capital, to undertake new and larger exploits. They, like the ubiquitous bootlegger, thrive for a time on their ill-gotten gains. But they will probably be inclined to hesitate before inviting interference from armed militiamen and marines who have been ordered to shoot first and make any necessary investigations thereafter. When the odds are not all on one side, the game, to them, probably will not be half as attractive.

### Night Noises in a Big City

Representative citizens in one of the residential sections of the Back Bay district of Boston have organized, in an effort to co-operate effectively, in eliminating many of the frequent and, as they believe, unnecessary night noises in their own and other neighborhoods. They no doubt realize, as people in every large city have discovered, that within comparatively recent years the nocturnal interruptions are much more frequent than formerly. The automobile, the motortruck, the "owl" cars on the transit lines, the milkman's wagon or delivery truck on its rounds between midnight and daybreak, all combine to interrupt the repose of city dwellers along those streets and highways most frequented.

But these are not all. Inconsiderate use of the radio loudspeaker by one resident or family in a block of apartments, prolonged social parties across the way, with carelessly shouted adieus in the small hours of the morning, supplement the more strident noises of traffic. It is because these disturbances are unnecessary that a way has been sought to prevent them. The busy days of the average person of the present era demand for all concerned, the business man and wage earner, the housewife, and the children in school, a few hours of uninterrupted relaxation and repose. Those who follow these purposeful pursuits are unfairly placed at the mercy, as it were, of those who seek to turn night into day and day into night.

It may not even be proposed to "pass a law" which will prohibit or penalize the practices complained of. There are some lawful pursuits which must be followed at night. The milkman has acquired for himself an easement by user on all streets and alleys which protects him, at least theoretically, in his upended occupation. The night newspaper worker must be conveyed to his home sometime well after midnight if he is to be prepared to carry on. But between these and other essential or necessary provisions for the safety and comfort of all or a part of the people, and the infliction of unnecessary and useless noises, there is a broad difference, a no-man's-land which confusion and disorder seem determined to occupy.

The bootlegger finds many of his contributing patrons among those who seem to be most careless of the comfort and welfare of their neighbors. There has long persisted the theory, correctly or incorrectly evolved, that every man's home is his castle. But the modern apartment house, the necessity or economy which compels the building of homes in close proximity to one another, and the objectionable quality of noises produced, are fast making necessary at least a partial revision of that postulate. Society is realizing the wisdom and necessity of surrendering some of those so-called vested rights asserted by the individual, that the welfare of the public may be safeguarded.

## Editorial Notes

The steady increase in the price of the yen, which last week was but a fraction of a cent below par, gives promise that Japan will within a few months join the nations of the world which have returned to the gold standard. Bimetallists—if there be any left—may contend that the gold standard is but a superstition; but even so, it has come to be, by consent, rapidly becoming world-wide, the test of a nation's stability. Japan has attained this fortunate position by years of rigorous economy in national expenditures. There has been complete recovery from the conditions imposed by the earthquake, and a determined abstinence from borrowing in foreign money markets. The last budget showed a substantial surplus. The financial record of the years following the World War reflects only credit upon Japanese statesmanship.

A penitent ex-soldier, stricken with regret and shame, has sent from Altona, Germany, to the Mayor of Ham, in northern France, a packet of silverware, accompanied by a letter confessing its theft while with the invading army in 1914 and expressing contrition. This silverware, as in the instance of the theft by the fictional Jean Valjean from the good Bishop Bienvenu Myriel, again is the material reminder which works a reformation.

## The Kemalist Treaty of Lausanne

### Reasons for Its Ratification

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a traveler returned from ten months of investigation of conditions in the Near East, I find myself rather dazed to discover America still in the throes of a hatred based on a misconception.

During my absence from the country, it appears a heated controversy has raged over the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey. The impression seems prevalent that the Turks are still destroying Christians; that Armenian atrocities are still current; and that orphan victims of Turkish malevolence are still on the brink of starvation, to be rescued only by well-organized but frantic appeals for succor.

These three statements are entirely at variance with the facts, which anyone may ascertain who will go to the scene.

As for Turkey itself, the one new nation in Asia that has thus far succeeded in putting into effect the Wilson ideals which were its slogan of victory in its 1920-22 war with European imperialism, I found the people forward-looking and eager to forget the past, with its tragic crimes and blunders, caused by the sort of politics which prevailed at Constantinople under the prewar régime of Europe and the sultans.

The Nationalist Turkey of today is a new nation, in spirit as well as in constitution and borders. As one of the first Americans to espouse the cause of Armenian relief and to arraign in print and on the platform the Turkish atrocities, I feel under obligation to be equally outspoken and candid now.

What strikes with sadness an observer fresh from the Orient is the prevalence and power of the propaganda of hate in America: is the Nation to forget how to forgive? Must it stultify its Christian religion by spurning love and by feeding relentless hatred?

As near as I can learn, the popular argument against the Lausanne Treaty is, "Let us not shake bloody hands." And none will deny that old Turkey's hands were certainly blood-stained.

But can we really afford to abide by this precept consistently? If so, we cannot ever shake hands with Turkey, even the New Turkey, that has cast out the old government under which the atrocities were committed, and executed many of the principals.

Nor with Armenia; the post-war reprisals against the Turks by the Armenians during the allied régime in Turkey were quite as horrible in kind as any fiendishness ever manifested by the Turks. I have this from American eyewitnesses.

Nor with the Greeks, for the Greek atrocities in Anatolia, as attested by an official interallied commission of investigation, and by such independent authorities as Prof. Arnold Toynbee, and by many Americans, were of the sort to shame civilization and Christianity. I myself followed the route of the Greek Army across Asia Minor three years ago, and it is not easy, after what I have seen, to maintain a Christian attitude toward the Greeks.

Nor may we shake hands with France, if we are forever to eschew bloody hands. I have lately come from Damascus, where I was under fire; and I saw the results of French barbarism there.

Nor with Great Britain, for I was in Egypt in 1919, during the British atrocities upon the Egyptians, which the Milner commission went out to investigate, and confirmed. Also I have recently been in Irak, where the bombings of noncombatant villages by British planes are a grievance that will not soon be forgotten. I find, too, that the East does not forget Amritsar.

Nor with Italy, if we remember Corfu.

Nor with Germany, if even a fraction of our war-time propaganda was true; nor with Rumania (consider the Hungarian minorities); nor with Bulgaria, where official hands of reaction are still dripping red; nor with Spain, recalling her former Cuban and recent Moroccan record; nor with Russia, in the light of the Cheka deeds.

As one whose life work is the promulgation of idealism, I instinctively sympathize with the attitude, "Spurn all bloody hands!" However, my elemental American sense of fairness constrains me to stress the "all" in that self-righteous abjuration. And my knowledge of the nations makes clear the practical impossibility of this "counsel of perfection." Mark Twain's "Be good, and you will be lonely," seems pertinent.

Statesmanship, sound sense, and Christian ideals point out the better way—the way of forgiveness and helpfulness; without at all abdicating the duty of bearing witness to what is true and what is right.

Since we cannot go on hating forever, and hating everybody, let us ratify the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, as the Constantinople Armenians, and as the missionaries and educators, and all other Americans now resident in Turkey, advise us to do. Then we shall be in a position to help both Turkey and Armenia.

WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Swarthmore, Pa.

### Reasons for Its Rejection

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Kemalist Government of Turkey claims to be the successor of the Sultan's Government, which means that the Kemalist Government has the duties as well as the rights of the old Government of the Sultan.

There has not been a Turkish ambassador in Washington since Oct. 4, 1914. The Government of the United States since April 20, 1917, has had no formal diplomatic relations with any government in Turkey. It has not concerned itself with Turkish affairs. It took no part in the dispositions which were made of former Turkish territory after the war. That American interests have been jeopardized or have suffered because of the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Turks can hardly be claimed.

Access to Turkish ports for the delivery of American merchandise and for the procurement of Turkish goods destined to the United States is not being interrupted or impeded by the present posture of the Mustapha Kemal Government. Indeed, American trade is now greater than ever and is increasing every year. The United States can better afford to be without Turkish figs and tobacco than the Turks can afford to forgo the use of American cotton goods, automobiles, hardware and farm machinery.

The Kemalist Government, even in the absence of diplomatic relations, is under an international obligation to respect American persons, rights and property in that country. The old American treaty is in force, or it may be insisted that it is in force. America may use whatever pressure it deems necessary, either moral or military, to enforce and vindicate its old conventional rights.

More than a hundred years ago, the United States refused to pay tribute to the Barbary pirates. The American Navy drove these pirates from the sea, and burned their craft in their own harbors. If American rights are threatened in Turkey, it were more comportable with the traditional honor of America to establish a naval patrol of the Turkish coast from Trebizond to Smyrna, than to compromise the dignity and ideals of the country in making a treaty with Mustapha Kemal.

The United States is not violating any of the rights of Turkey in refusing either to maintain formal diplomatic relations or to ratify the proposed Treaty of Lausanne. It has a right—indeed, it is the Nation's duty—to consider this question entirely from the standpoint of the promotion of American interests, and the preservation of the dignity and ideals of its peoples.

These are more to America than the mere gratification of the Turks, who desire the treaty to give them prestige in international affairs, and to exploit formal diplomatic relations with its Government for the purpose of floating a loan in the United States. The treaty offers the United States no advantages. The advantage is all with the Turks.

There are missionaries in Turkey who are said to favor ratification. These missionaries are engaged in a vocation by which they make their living. With them it is a matter of business. They take the view that their position would be more secure if the treaty were ratified. Their interests in this situation are personal, not national.

American missions in Turkey have been a constant drain of money upon America and have brought to it nothing pecuniary in return. From the standpoint of the material interests of the United States, American missions in Turkey are a liability and not an asset. The country would be better off in a material way if these missions were not maintained. It is absurd that the American Government should ratify this treaty merely to permit its citizens to carry on charities in Turkey. If a stop could be put to Turkish atrocities, there would be less occasion for American charity in that country.

I am making this observation solely to bring home the point that the interests of the missionaries, which, of course, ought to be protected by force of arms if necessary, must not be weighed against the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the American Nation.

To be true to its ideals, America must not resume diplomatic relations with the Turks or ratify the Treaty of Lausanne until the Kemalist Government proves its right to permanency and demonstrates that it has established upon a permanent footing a régime of justice to all persons under its sovereignty without regard to race, speech or religion.

Even then the United States should not ratify the treaty until Turkey keeps her promises to relinquish her sovereignty over territories which are the home of alien races and which are in the present unlawful occupation of Turkey in contempt of the solemn juridical act of the President of the United States which fixed the land boundary between Turkey and Armenia with the consent and authorization of the Sultan's Government.

America cannot assent to the illegal occupation of the territory assigned by the President of the United States to Armenia without compromising the honor, dignity and ideals of its Government.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Washington, D. C.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME

IN ITS last session the Fascist Grand Council, whose function is to act as a sort of liaison organ between the Government and the party as a whole, approved the new statute of the Fascist Party—that is, the general regulations for the party organization. Fascismo is defined here as "a militia placed at the service of the Nation." Its aim is to give to the Italian people a material and a moral greatness. Fascism considers itself to be in a permanent state of war, and having succeeded in defeating those who worked against the will of the Nation, can now turn all its activities toward the gradual development of the Italian Nation. The action of Fascism is based on three fundamentals: order, discipline, hierarchy. At the head of the party is the Duce—a title which will be applied in future to the supreme leader of the Fascist organization. The organs of Fascismo are the following: the Fascist Grand Council, composed of the Fascist ministers, the secretary-general and certain high officials of the party; the party directorate, which is the executive organ of the party, and is composed of the secretary-general and nine other members nominated by the Grand Council; and the National Council, composed of the members of the party directorate and the political provincial secretaries.

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The membership cards are delivered to all the inscribed members of the Fascist Party on March 23 of each year, the anniversary of the constitution of the first Fascist group in Milan. Before accepting a recruit, the local leaders are bound to investigate his past moral life, and should, moreover, be satisfied with his means of living. Fascists may be expelled from the party for insubordination or for unworthiness, and every expelled Fascist is considered as a "traitor of the Fascist cause" and should be prevented from taking any part whatever in the political life of the Nation. No party office may be conferred on recruits until after two years of their admission in the party; it is hoped in this way to discourage those who wish to become Fascists merely from ambition or seek the Fascist ticket for their own benefit. One of the new rules which has just been introduced in the party regulations is that all those Fascists who belong to the professional classes should always conform their professional activities "according to the spirit and discipline of Fascism."

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Italy has again come into possession of a famous picture, "The Sad Hour," by the great Tyrolese artist, Giovanni Segantini, who may be regarded as the painter of the Alps. The picture was exhibited for many years in a German gallery, and was later acquired by the Gallery of Neupert in Zürich, Switzerland. The Swiss Federal Government consented that this work should be lent to the Venice Biennial Exhibition, where it was shown, together with other pictures of the famous painter. The wife of an Italian diplomatist has now obtained the consent of the Swiss authorities to buy the picture, and has paid more than 100,000 Swiss francs for it. So far, this has been the highest price paid for a picture at the Venice exhibition this year.

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Signor Mussolini has addressed a circular letter to all his ministers announcing his intention of suspending indefinitely all admission to the public services and asking them to stop any intended recruitment of any new employees for either temporary or special duties. Owing to the radical changes in the administration of the state made by the Fascist Government and to the many new posts that have been created during the last four years, the number of civil servants has greatly increased, while their salaries, owing to the rise in the cost of living, weigh heavily on the budget. When the Fascists took over power in the autumn of 1922 the number of civil servants was 377,000; it has today risen to nearly 500,000, and in the first four months of the present year there has been a rise of 3864 in the number of civil servants. Between the years 1924 and 1926 the amount paid in official salaries has increased by nearly 1,000,000,000 lire. These figures are sufficient to give an idea of the importance of the problem, and the "lockout in public services," as Signor Mussolini's order has been called, has elicited support from public opinion.

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The announcement that a treaty of friendship and commerce had been signed at Sana'a, in the Yemen, by Jacopo Gasparini, Governor of Eritrea, on behalf of the Italian Government, and by the Zaidi Imam Yahya Ibn Mohammed, has been received with great satisfaction by all those who see an opening for Italy's colonies in the East. From the Italian point of view, colonies should not lie dormant, but become the center of civilization and commercial activities with neighboring countries. The Italian Red-Sea colony of Eritrea is an ideal jumping-off ground for the Arabian coast, and as her own resources are insufficient, export and import trade must be inaugurated as soon as possible. Eritrea is a natural connecting link between Abyssinia and Arabia, and a far-seeing Italian, Giuseppe Sapeto, understood this when he bought the Bay of Assab, which became the nucleus of the colony, for the modest sum of 40,000 lire, as long ago as 1870. Another firm believer in the future of the colony and in its possibilities with neighboring countries was the famous statesman Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, followed by Senator Vigoni, a shrewd Milanese business man, who affirmed that the influence, both political and commercial, emanating from a colony, is worth more than the actual possession of the same.